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GUIDE

DOWN

THE DANUBE,

FROM

PARIS TO MARSEILLES,

ANCONA, TRIESTE, VENICE, MUNICH, STRASBURG;

AND FROM

VIENNA TO CONSTANTINOPLE,

SMYRNA, ATHENS,

THE MOREA, AND THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

ALSO,

The Route to India by way of Egypt.

BY

R. T. CLARIDGE, Esq.

A NEW EDITION.

LONDON:

F. C. WESTLEY, CHILD'S PLACE, TEMPLE BAR;

MADDEN AND CO., LEADENHALL STREET;

GALIGNANI, PARIS.

1839.

PALMER and CLAYTON, 9, Crane-court, Fleet-street.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE very favourable reception which the first edition of this little work met with from the public, has induced the author to make many and material additions to it. It now comprises, in addition to the voyage down the Danube, and the tour of Constantinople, Asia Minor, Greece, Italy, &c., the route from Paris to the Mediterannean, *via* Marseilles and Malta—the route from Paris to Ancona, *via* Geneva and Milan—the routes from Paris to Munich, *via* Nancy, Strasbourg, Baden-Baden; and *via* Metz and Frankfort—the route from Munich to Venice and Trieste, *via* the Tyrol —the routes from London to the Rhine and the Danube—and the route from Alexandria to Cairo, &c. on the way to India. Besides these useful additions, various others have been made throughout the work, especially in the part relating to Greece; while the general directions to the inexperienced traveller, and the information touching the various modes of conveyance, from point to point, have

been made so full and complete as to leave nothing further to be desired.

For more ample information connected with Egypt and India, reference is made to Mr. Wag-horn's Offices, in Cornhill, while the numerous pamphlets that indefatigable traveller has recently published, will furnish almost everything that can be wished for, relative to the political state and prospects of Egypt. To those who wish to obtain a more minute knowledge of the manners and customs of Turkey and Greece, than our space has permitted us to communicate, we strongly recommend "Slade's Turkey, Greece, and Malta," and his "Records of Travels in the East;" and "Cochrane's Wanderings in Greece," as the best calculated to afford information; those gentlemen having had the advantage of a long residence in the countries they treat of. Mrs. Starke's "Guide to Italy" is indispensable; and Craven's "Tour through Southern Naples," and his "Excursion in the Abruzzi," will be found full of useful information.

July 25th, 1839.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THE resurrection of Egypt, the emancipation of Greece, the revival of commerce in Persia, and—"though last, not least,"—the present aspect of the internal and external affairs of Turkey, invest these and the adjacent countries with a degree of interest they have not hitherto possessed; whilst the establishment of steam navigation throughout the entire length of the Danube, the Black Sea, the Bosphorus, the Archipelago, and the Adriatic, have converted what was hitherto a journey of toil and danger, into one of unmixed pleasure and enjoyment.

Few tours that can be made, combine so many objects of interest and instruction as one from Vienna to Constantinople, which drawing, as to a common centre, the inhabitants and produce of the numerous countries composing the vast Ottoman empire, presents an epitome of the manners and customs of the Eastern world; while the ease and safety with which this tour can now be made, will

not fail to render it a favourite one with all who travel for pleasure or information.

Those who are disposed to proceed further into the interior of Turkey and Greece than we propose to take them, must make up their minds to some hardships which we have not "set down." The general want of roads and hotels, the lawless state of society, and the absence of most of those objects of historical and artistical interest, which one is used to depicture as inviting attention at every step the traveller takes on his way through these countries, can hardly fail to disappoint the expectations with which any further exploration may be undertaken.

In order to enable the traveller to avoid those delays, difficulties, and dangers which must attend any attempt to search out many doubtful or unauthenticated sites of ancient places, and other objects of curiosity, the tour sketched out in the following pages, embraces only the things worth seeing along the Danube, at Constantinople, in the Dardanelles, at Smyrna, Ephesus, Athens, the Ionian Islands, and on the way through Italy, by way of Venice, homewards.

Such an excursion, whilst it is most economical, both as to time and money, will give the traveller ample means of forming a judgment of the political and social condition of some of the most

interesting countries in the world; while it will bring under his notice almost everything worth seeing amongst those monuments of former greatness, included within the limits of Greece and Turkey.

Those who may cherish a desire of visiting the Ottoman capital before it is entirely stripped of its original Turkish features; or who, tired of its long-trodden routes through France, Switzerland, and Italy, may meditate a visit to Athens and the adjacent places; will here find a hand-book to carry them along their journey in the most agreeable and least costly manner.

R. T. C.

VENICE,
May 1st, 1837.

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NOTABILIA.

1. TRAVELLING.

THE facilities for moving from one part of the globe to another are so great at the present day, that instead of consulting the seasons, the traveller has only to suit his inclination as to the time of his departure from England. If he proposes starting for the East, in winter, he can take the Mediterranean steamer at Falmouth, and in sixty or seventy hours he will be at Lisbon, and thus arrive at Alexandria during the most wholesome months for visiting Egypt, which are, December, January, and February. If he leaves England in the spring, he should commence his journey at Trieste, and spend the summer months in Germany: if in the autumn, he should descend the Danube, as every day would bring him into a warmer climate.

To proceed to Palestine, a traveller may take the Mediterranean mail-packet, *via* Falmouth, to Beyrout, in Syria, touching at Malta and Alexandria; or proceed by Marseilles, the expenses being only £33. 10*s*. 4*d*.; or by way of the Danube, £40. From Beyrout, two or three days will bring him to Jerusalem.

After a journey, nothing refreshes more than a warm bath. In Paris, *Rue Rivoli*, the bath costs only a franc; and if an agreement be made for half-a-dozen, the cost is only sevenpence each. In most German towns baths may be procured at about the same cost.

2. PASSPORTS.

To travel on the continent, a passport is requisite; which is obtained, as a matter of course, by the applicant

causing his name and address to be inserted in a book kept for that purpose, at the office of the French embassy, in Poland-street, Oxford-street, before twelve o'clock, and his personally appearing there the next day at that hour. For this passport no charge is made.

The traveller who intends visiting the Austrian or Russian states, had better provide himself with a Foreign Office passport: it being more respected than any other, particularly in the Austrian dominions. It is indeed the only passport that the Austrian ambassador will *visé* in this country. An application to Lord Palmerston, for one of these passports, should be accompanied by the recommendation of two respectable persons. The office fee is £2. 7*s.*; much time and trouble will be saved by handing it over to one of the messengers at Downing-street, who for 7*s.* will procure the signatures of the ambassadors representing the countries through which it is contemplated to travel.

The application should be for a passport for travelling on the continent, and not for any definite point, as it has occurred to travellers, who have stated Milan to be their destination, that the police of that city have refused to allow them, without great difficulty, to proceed farther, insisting that their passports did not justify them in so doing.

If, on arriving at the frontiers of France, the traveller states that he is bound for Paris, his passport is detained and sent by estafette to that capital, and he is furnished with a provisional one; for which he pays two francs. He has the additional trouble imposed on him, on arriving in Paris, of going personally to the *Bureau de Police*, which closes at three o'clock, to reclaim his passport; whereas, if he demands his passport for any intermediate town, it is at once returned. Again, when quitting Paris, if he asks for a passport for a foreign country, except for England, he is sent to the *Minister des Etrangers*, and must pay 10 francs; but if he only demands a *visé* for a frontier town, the fee and trouble are both saved.

To quit Paris, the passport must be left, first, at the English embassy, before twelve o'clock, from whence it can be withdrawn at two o'clock. It must then be taken to the police-office; but much annoyance and loss of time

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London at the time and place of payment, without being subject to any charge whatever; whilst the obtaining of money on letters of credit subjects the traveller to the payment of a commission, postage, &c. To procure these promissory notes, the only expense incurred will be the cost of the stamps upon which they are drawn. The bills should not be of large amount, as the weight of silver which it is advantageous to take in exchange, is inconvenient. The following are the different descriptions of monies, reduced to their value :—

One Penny English, is 2½ kreutzers Austria, 3 kreutzers Bavaria, 12½ cents Lombardy, 16 paras Turkey, 12 leptas Greece.

One Shilling English, is 30 kreutzers Austria, 36 kreutzers Bavaria, 1 lira 50 cents Lombardy, 4¾ piasters Turkey, 1 drachme 49 leptas Greece.

One Pound Sterling, is 10 gulden Austria, 12 gulden Bavaria, 30 lira Lombardy, 95 piasters Turkey, 28 drachme 24 leptas Greece.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

	Miles	fur.	yds.
French Post	5	6	17
German Geographical Mile	4	4	184
Long Mile	5	6	8
Italian Mile	1	1	45

5. FARES OF DILIGENCES.

	frs.	cts.
From Paris to Lyons	40	50
„ Marseilles	81	50
Dijon	29	50
Geneva	45	50
Metz	30	50
Frankfort	79	20
Strasburg	45	25

	frs.
From Ancona to Rome	46
„ Paris to Milan	140
„ Milan to Strasburg	139
„ Brussels to Milan	205
„ Milan to Ancona	65
„ Milan to Lyons	85
„ Calais to Milan	200
„ Milan to Marseilles	135
„ Milan to Vienna	140
„ Venice to Frankfort	100

6. LUGGAGE.

It is particularly requisite, when the traveller arrives in any place, to see that his luggage is put upon the different public conveyances. In Germany, when it exceeds 40 lbs. in weight, it is generally left behind to be sent by the luggage vans, and thus is created considerable delay. It not unfrequently happens that travellers are obliged to retrace their steps in search of it. Too much luggage occasions endless difficulties; too little luggage none, as all necessary articles can be tolerably well procured in most places through which the traveller passes. An old traveller judiciously said, in reference to this subject, that he considered, first, the least he could accommodate himself with, and then reduced it to one-half; and that under no circumstances did he ever part with it.

7. APPAREL.

For travelling in the East, an air bed, as it takes up but little room, would be useful; but the Hungarian cloak, or bounda, lined throughout with bear-skin, which costs about £4, and which is to be procured at Vienna or Pesth; and the Corfu capote, valued at less than half that sum, to be had at Venice or Corfu, are not bad substitutes. No traveller in the East ought to be without an umbrella, to keep off the heat of the sun.

8. CARRIAGES.

A carriage, after embarking at Vienna, Trieste, or Marseilles, becomes utterly useless, there being no roads in Turkey or Greece; and depositing it at any particular place fetters the future movements of the traveller. He is therefore strongly advised not to encumber himself with any such vehicle. English saddles will be found agreeable; but to induce prejudiced guides to permit the use of them, may be a matter of difficulty.

9. SEA SICKNESS.

Travellers have less to fear from sea sickness in the Mediterranean than in any other seas. People frequently

suffer more in crossing the channel in three hours, than they would be subject to in as many days in the Levant. In summer, breakfast and dinner are generally served on deck, from which the voyageur is rarely disturbed. As a preventive to sea sickness, Dr. Granville recommends forty-five drops of laudanum, at starting, and as often afterwards as uneasiness occurs; Lord Byron recommends a beefsteak; the author, a light stomach and remaining quiet on one's back.

10. POLITICS.

The English are more respected on the continent than most other travellers, for two reasons: first, their being supposed to be rich; and, secondly, they are known not to interfere with the politics of the countries through which they are travelling. Political neutrality is a maxim that should under no circumstances be deviated from.

11. SERVANTS.

Those who purpose extending their plans of operation beyond the limits pointed out in the following pages, will find all things requisite for their use and comfort at any of the capitals in the East, without the expense and trouble of taking a large quantity of luggage from one place to another. They will learn on the spot, moreover, what articles are most useful and best calculated for the country. They may also find in those places servants who speak English, and the language of the country; and who are also climatized, and accustomed to overcome the difficulties of travelling and humouring the caprice of the natives.

12. TEA, &c.

Notwithstanding Kotzebue's affirmation, that the English carry their prejudices as they do their tea-kettles, all over the world, the traveller may dispossess himself as far as he can of the former, but he is strongly advised not to forget the latter. Good tea may be had at Vienna, Trieste, Marseilles, or Corfu, and it will be found a refreshing beverage in the course of travel. A very convenient apparatus, comprising tea-kettle, tea-pot, &c., may

be had at Jones' Light-house, Strand, near St. Clement's Church.

13. HOTELS, CONVEYANCES, &c.

In France and Germany it is not usual to enquire beforehand the charges at hotels, but in Italy and Greece it is to the economist a matter of necessity. At Napoli di Romania, after a party, known to the author, had paid a dollar for a bed for the night, the host demanded another for a pair of sheets. In Italy for carriages, and in Greece for boats, nearly double the price intended to be taken is asked. Contracts should always be made in writing. On entering an hotel three things are indispensable: first, to obtain a room, and see that the luggage is safely deposited in it; next, to see that the linen is well aired; and, lastly, to ascertain the mode of proceeding on the journey, and secure places in a conveyance. It not unfrequently happens, that when a traveller delays securing a place in the public carriages, he is obliged to wait some days: this applies more especially to the diligences from Paris and Geneva, in the summer.

For the information of those who may wish to make purchases abroad, we insert the following tariff, and recommend the traveller to make his consignment to the following houses, who will take charge of the property on its arrival in England: Messrs. Redhead and Spiers, Trinity-square; or Mr. James, Lower Thames-street.

14. DUTIES PAYABLE IN LONDON UPON THE IMPORTATION OF WORKS OF ART, CURIOSITIES, &c. FROM THE CONTINENT.

		£	s.	d.
Agates, not set . . .	for every £100 value	10	0	0
———, set	ditto . .	20	0	0
Alabaster, Sculpture of	the cwt.	0	3	0
Anchovies	the lb.	0	0	2
Arquebusade Water	the gallon	1	10	0
Books, editions printed prior to 1801,	the cwt.	1	0	0
——— in the Foreign Living Languages—of editions printed in or since 1801, bound or unbound	the cwt.	2	10	0

		£	s.	d.
Books in the Dead Languages, printed in or since 1801	the cwt.	5	0	0
———, English, printed in England (unless declared that no Excise Drawback was received on Exportation,)	the lb.	0	0	3
Bronze: all Works of Art in Bronze	the cwt.	1	0	0
——— Candlesticks, Inkstands, or any Articles of Furniture, of Bronze, and Or Molu	for every £100 value	30	0	0
Brass: Candlesticks, Inkstands, &c.	ditto	30	0	0
Cameos:	ditto	20	0	0
Carriages, of all sorts	for every £100 value	30	0	0
Catlings and Harpstrings, the gross of 12 dozen knots		0	6	4
———————, Silver Strings, for	for every £100 value	20	0	0
China of Porcelain, plain, and Earthenware,	ditto	15	0	0
———————, painted or gilt	ditto	30	0	0
Clocks and Watches, (Maker's Name required on the face and works)	ditto	25	0	0
Coin, Copper	ditto	1	10	0
——, Gold and Silver, free.				
Cordials and Liqueurs	the gallon		10	0
Coral made up into Necklaces, Negligées, &c.,	for every £100 value	20	0	0
Eau de Cologne	the flask	0	1	0
Embroidery & Needlework, for	every £100 value	30	0	0
Flower Roots	ditto	20	0	0
Flowers, Artificial, not of Silk	ditto	25	0	0
Furniture	ditto	20	0	0
Furs, or Dressed Skins	ditto	75	0	0
Glass, Manufactures of	ditto	20	0	0
——, and further	the cwt.	4	0	0
Gloves, prohibited unless in Packages containing not less than 100 dozen pairs.				
Jewellery	for every £100 value	20	0	0
Live Creatures, illustrative of Natural History, free.				
Maps or Charts	each Map, or part thereof	0	0	6
Manuscripts	the lb.	0	0	2
Maccaroni and Vermicelli	ditto	0	0	2

		£	s.	d.
Magna-Græcia and Ware, or Ancient Earthen Vases . . .	for every £100 value	5	0	0
Medals, not of Gold or Silver . . .	ditto	5	0	0
———, of Gold or Silver, free.				
Models, of Cork and Wood	ditto	5	0	0
Musical Instruments	ditto	20	0	0
Mock Pearls	ditto	20	0	0
Minerals, Specimens of, under 14 lbs. weight each, free.				
———————, above 14 lbs. weight,	for every £100 value	5	0	0
Marble, in anywise manufactured . .	the cwt.	0	3	0
Mosaic-work, and Sculptured Stone . .	ditto	0	2	6
———————, small Ornaments,	for every £100 value	20	0	0
Olives	the gallon	0	2	0
Plants and Trees, alive, free.				
Plaster Cafts of Busts, Statues, &c. .	the cwt.	0	2	6
Prints and Drawings, plain	each	0	0	1
———————, coloured . . .	ditto	0	0	2
Pictures	ditto	0	1	0
———, and further, the square foot		0	1	0
———, being 200 feet square and upwards,	each	10	0	0
Picture-Frames . . .	for every £100 value	20	0	0
Paintings on Glass	ditto	5	0	0
———————, and further . .	per cwt.	4	0	0
Painters' Colours . .	for every £100 value	10	0	0
Sausages	the lb.	0	0	4
Seeds, Garden	ditto	0	0	6
Silk: Millinery, of which the greater part of the Material is Silk, viz. Turbans or Caps	each	0	15	0
Hats or Bonnets	ditto	1	5	0
Dresses	ditto	2	10	0
Or, (and at the option of the officers,)	for every £100 value	40	0	0
Scagliola Tables	ditto	20	0	0
Sulphur Impressions	ditto	5	0	0
Specimens, illustrative of Natural History, free.				
Tiles	for every £100 value	50	0	0
Toys	ditto	20	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Vases, ancient, not of Stone or Marble . value	5	0	0
Wine and Spirits. viz.			
Wine in casks, all Wine excepting Cape, the gallon	0	5	6
—— in bottles, the gallon of six bottles	0	6	10
Spirits in casks, containing not less than 40 gallons . . . . . the gallon	1	2	6
—— in bottles . . . . . ditto	1	3	10

15. ROUTE TO INDIA.

That indefatigable and enterprising traveller, Mr. Waghorn, will furnish those destined for India with letters of credit, and consign them to the charge of his agents, whom travellers state to be most assiduous in the discharge of their duties.

Messrs. Grindley, Christian, and Mathews, of Cornhill and St. Martin's-lane, also furnish information, letters of credit, &c., for travellers to India.

Mr. Clark, 5, Jeffery's-square, London, is acquainted with all matters connected with the Danube, in Austria; and Mr. May, the Bavarian consul, 123, Fenchurch-street, will afford information as to the steamers in Bavaria.

Messrs. Wild and Co., of Charing cross, have published a map, pointing out the overland route to India, that will be found extremely correct and useful.

16. DISBURSEMENTS.

In order to show clearly how the journey sketched out in the following pages is to be made at the very moderate cost assumed as the *maximum*, viz. £100, it will be necessary, first, to fix a sum for daily hotel expenses; and next, to point out the cost of conveyance from one point to another.

It is difficult, if not impossible, for one person to determine the expenditure of another, for in travelling, as in all other things, that depends upon individual disposition and taste. The object of these remarks, therefore, is to direct those who wish to see a great deal, at the least possible cost, consistent with comfort and enjoyment, and who, having resolved upon a journey of this description, for

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the trifling daily expenses incurred in descending the Danube—the non-necessity for extra expenditure on board ship—and the absence of all occasion for excess in Greece and Turkey, are taken into account, an average of one dollar (4*s*. 2*d*.) a day, will be seen to be the *maximum* of the cost for provisions, domiciles, &c.; and as parties are supposed to lose no time in reaching one of the places of embarkation, viz. Marseilles, Vienna, Ancona, or Trieste, three months will be ample time in which to complete the tour. But in order to provide for servants and other contingencies, 8*s*. per day is assumed as the amount of expense; and as every facility is now afforded for moving from one place to another, the calculation of time made will be found ample for the purpose of completing the journey. Thus, those who understand travelling, and who desire to undertake an economical journey, will be able to determine how far this may be effected; while those unaccustomed to it, will perceive that something is allowed for their inexperience.

Let us now sum up these separate expenses:—

	£	*s*.	*d*.
Provisions, &c. for three months, at 8*s*. per day, ...	36	0	0
The expense from London to either of the three places of embarkation differs but little, none exceeds	12	0	0
From Vienna to Orsova	3	18	0
Carriage from thence to Mehadia and back .	0	8	0
From Orsova to Constantinople	7	18	0
Guide for a week at Constantinople . . .	1	10	0
Horses for self and guide to Belgrade . . .	0	8	6
Visit to Broussa and back	4	4	0
Horse to the Giant Mountains, from Scutari .	0	3	0
Steam-boat from Constantinople to Smyrna .	3	7	2
Horses for self and guide from Smyrna to Ephesus and back	1	5	0
Steamer from Smyrna to Syra	1	16	0
Syra to Athens	0	16	9
Guide two days in Athens	0	8	0
Boat to Egina and Epidorus	1	0	0
Carry forward . .	£75	2	5

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward . . .	75	2	5
Two horses to Napoli di Romania	0	8	6
Carriage from Napoli to Argos and back . .	0	5	0
Horses for self and baggage to Corinth . .	0	8	6
Boat from Corinth to Patras, touching at Salona, and horse from thence to Delphi and back	2	18	0
Patras to Trieste, touching at Corfu	7	10	0
From Trieste to England	12	0	0
	98	12	5
To this let us add a visit to Zante, and from thence to Corfu and Ancona, by the steam-boat, instead of going direct to Trieste; this would be an additional expense of . .	3	14	0
Making a total expenditure of . .	£102	6	5

Thus, it will be seen, that a single traveller (whose individual expenses are greater than they would be, if he travelled with others), though diverging from the direct route and taking the best place in the public conveyances, and denying himself nothing to make his journey of the most agreeable description, would find, upon his return home to England, a small balance remaining out of the £100 set apart for his tour; or if he made the additional trip to Zante, &c., the excess would be about £2.

COST ON THE USUAL ROUTES.

	£	s.	d.
1.—London to Paris	2	2	0
Paris to Marseilles	3	6	8
	5	8	8
2.—London to Paris	2	2	0
Paris (by way of Geneva) to Milan (140 francs)	5	16	8
Milan (by way of Geneva) to Venice (33½ francs)	1	7	11
Venice to Trieste, by steam-boat (22½ francs)	0	18	9
	10	5	4

	£	s.	d.
3.—London to Paris	2	2	0
Paris to Milan (140 francs)	5	16	8
Milan to Ancona (65 francs)	2	14	2
	10	12	10

4.—London to Paris	2	2	0
Paris to Strasburg (68 francs)	2	16	8
Strasburg to Vienna (60 florins)	6	0	0
	10	18	8

5.—London to Frankfort, up the Rhine	3	16	10
Frankfort (by way of Munich) to Vienna	4	4	0
	8	0	10

6.—London to Hamburg	4	0	0
Hamburg to Vienna	5	4	0
	£9	4	0

17. STEAM-BOATS.

1. The traveller, whose intention on leaving London is to descend the Danube, or take the steamer at Trieste, should proceed by way of the Rhine to Frankfort, from whence he can continue his journey by eilwagen or lohnkutscher to Ulm, where he will meet the steamer for Lintz and Vienna; the lohnkutscher is a private carriage, the expense of travelling by which is much less than by the eilwagen, but it is nearly double the time *en route*.

2. At Ulm a new steamer was placed in June, 1839, which runs to Lintz and Vienna, where the traveller can take his place for Constantinople, at the charge of £11. 16*s*.

3. Hitherto, travellers desirous of proceeding from *Constantinople* to *Malta* or *Alexandria*, have been compelled to rely upon the uncertain passage of the English packet or of merchant vessels; the charge to the latter place was

30 dollars. A regular steam communication is now established to all parts of the Levant and Mediterranean. (See Tariff, *infra*.)

4. A *Russian steamer* leaves Constantinople for Odessa, on the 15th of the month; charge 22 dollars. This route, and thence to Hamburg, is the most expeditious way of reaching England; but the traveller by adopting it, will have to endure a quarantine of 14 days.

5. For *Persia*, steamers run regularly between Constantinople and Trebizond. The distance is about 530 miles, and the fare 30 dollars.

6. The Imperial Austrian Lloyd's Company have established a communication by steam between *Trieste*, the *Levant*, and *Egypt*, via *Ancona*, *Corfu*, and *Patras*, which will be found the direct and most economical way to Greece. A tariff of their prices and days of departure will be found *infra*. Stopping at the above-named places breaks the tedium of a voyage. These steamers conduct the traveller for Greece at once to his destination; whereas, the French steamers take him round by Malta.

7. By the tariff it will be observed, that the French steamers do not touch at Corfu or Patras, therefore the traveller, bound for Greece, will in the first instance be obliged to proceed to Malta. For *Egypt* and *India*, this would be the direct route; but as most persons who can spare the time would prefer visiting the classic soil of Greece, they may secure their object better by proceeding in the Austrian vessels from Trieste, which vessels allow their passengers to land at Ancona, Corfu, and Patras.

8. The service of the Mediterranean steam-boats, established to facilitate the conveyance of the mails and travellers, between Marseilles and the ports of the Levant, is divided into three lines. The first commences at Marseilles, and terminates at Malta, touching at Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, and Naples. The second leaves Malta for Constantinople, touching at Syra, Smyrna, and the Dardanelles. The third leaves the Pyræus (the port of Athens) for Alexandria, touching at Syra. At Malta, passengers and goods from the Levant undergo quarantine; and all

papers and letters are fumigated, or otherwise purified. The port of Syra is the point at which the two lines from Malta to Constantinople, and from Athens to Alexandria, intersect each other, as also the rendezvous of the packets simultaneously arriving from Malta, Constantinople, Athens, and Alexandria; and also where the travellers and mail-bags are passed from one line to another. The days and hours of departure from and arrival at each station, are indicated on the tables annexed to this notice. Ten steam-boats, of 160-horse power, commanded by officers of the Royal Navy, and manned each with 50 hands, are stationed on the above lines. Their names are:—The *Dante*, the *Eurotas*, the *Leonidas*, the *Lycurgus*, the *Mentor*, the *Minos*, the *Ramases*, the *Scamander*, the *Sesostris*, and the *Tancred*. Travellers will find every desirable accommodation on board these packets: comfortable bed-rooms, handsome saloons, decorated with mirrors and carpets, a well-selected library and pianos. There is also a private saloon appropriated to the ladies. The places allotted for travellers are divided into three classes: Those of the first class are at the poop of the vessel; and the passengers have separate bed-rooms, containing two or four beds, according to wish. Those of the second-class are *forward*, and the beds are arranged around the public room. The travellers of the third class remain on deck during the day, and sleep in hammocks placed between decks. There is a *restaurateur* on board, who provides a table at the following prices, viz., two francs for breakfast and four francs for dinner; but passengers may order their meals *à la carte*, as well as every kind of refreshment, at stipulated prices exhibited in the saloon of each vessel.

On board of each steam-boat are a steward and attendants exclusively for the service of the passengers.

9. Regulations to be observed by travellers previous to embarkation:—Places to be secured at the office of the Steam-packet Company at Marseilles, as also at the different stations in the Mediterranean, on application to the resident agents. The whole amount of the charge to be paid on the insertion of the traveller's name in the books of the company. No traveller will be admitted on board until all the formalities prescribed by the police and

quarantine regulations shall have been fulfilled. The traveller who declines the place which he had previously engaged, to forfeit one-half of his passage money.

10. To *Athens*, the French steamers proceed direct from Marseilles, making the voyage in about nine days; fare, £16. 19*s*. 2*d*. The Austrian steamers from Trieste, making the voyage in seven days; fares, £9. 12*s*. From London the mails, *via* Falmouth, proceed once a month Gibraltar, and join communication with Malta; the total expense of reaching which is £31, in 16 days. From Malta, the traveller must take the French steamers for Athens; fare, £7, in four days. Thus, by proceeding from London to Athens, by this mode, it costs £38. 4*s*., besides expenses of provisions. To proceed to Palestine, or the Holy Land, the traveller, once at Malta, has made the principal expense.

11. Being at Marseilles and desirous of seeing Italy, take the steamer to Leghorn, from thence proceed in half a day to Florence; or land at Civita Vecchia, thirty miles distant from Rome. From thence a vetturino will conduct the traveller in thirty hours to Naples. Being there, he can either proceed to Palermo, and reach Malta by way of Sicily, or take the French steamers direct for his destination.

12. In addition to the steamers indicated in the different Tariffs, the Ionian steamers leave Corfu for Zante on the 8th and 26th of each month, and return on the 12th and 29th. The charge is £2, the voyage being made in about fourteen hours. The steamers for Ancona leave on the 16th, and arrive there on the 18th: they leave Ancona, on their return, on the 21st or 22nd; charge £6.

13. The English steamer leaves Corfu on the 29th, touches at Patras on the 31st, to take in her mail, and thence proceeds to Malta, touching at Zante, and on to Falmouth; occupying twenty days in making a voyage of 1900 miles.

14. Those who wish to proceed to Egypt, or Syria, and who prefer the English steamer, will find her at Zante, on

the 31st of the month. She reaches Malta in three days, the charge being £8. Another steamer leaves Malta on the 20th, and arrives at Alexandria in six days, the charge being £12; and thence a communication is kept up with Beyrout, in Syria, which it reaches in two days: the charge is £6.

[It will be seen that by making two separate voyages from Malta to Beyrout, *i. e.* stopping at Alexandria, the cost is £18; whereas, booking direct to Beyrout from Malta, the charge is only £15. It may be well to intimate, that similar economy may be generally practised in travelling.]

15. The steamer leaves Beyrout for Malta, on the 30th, touching at Alexandria. At Malta, the traveller will again find the English steamer on the 20th, proceeding to Zante, Patras, and Corfu.

16. Those who wish to proceed to the East by way of Italy and Sicily, in preference to proceeding by sea to Ancona or Trieste, can hire a boat at Syracuse for Malta, which will cost but two or three dollars, and give a pleasant little voyage of six or eight hours. Steamers run regularly from Naples, to Messina and Palermo. At Naples the traveller falls into the line of French steamers.

17. A steam-boat leaves Trieste for Venice, twice a week: *i. e.* on Wednesday and Saturday; and returns alternate days, weather permitting. The charge is 16*s*., and the voyage is made in nine hours. Parties can book throughout; care must be taken to have a proper receipt.

18. Austrian sailing-brigs leave Trieste for Corfu and Patras, on the 1st and 16th of the month, returning on the 8th and 21st. The voyage is made in from ten to twelve days, including a stay at Corfu for two days: charge £6. 6*s*. These vessels, on returning, are privileged to take in a guardian at Ragusa, from which time the quarantine commences, and thus pratique is obtained on arrival sooner than if the traveller had taken his passage on board any other vessels: he has also the advantage

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Such passengers as might wish to embark at Venice, can do so by the usual steamers to Trieste, and will have to pay, besides the regular fares, for the passage from Venice to Trieste 10*s*. for first, and 6*s*. for second class passengers.

Travellers who will be contented with the provisions on board, pay as follows :—5*s*. for the first place, and 2*s*. 6*d*. for the second, per day.

Luggage is received without extra remuneration, as follows :—Belonging to first class passengers, to the weight of forty Vienna lbs. ; to second class passengers, thirty Vienna lbs., or so many pounds weight of luggage as they pay florins for the passage : for instance, a traveller booking himself at Trieste for Constantinople, has the right to bring with him (free) 120lbs. weight, if of the first class passage ; and 80lbs. if he take the second class place.

FRENCH MEDITERRANEAN STEAMERS.

able showing the Arrangement of Steam-Packets, Rates of Postage for Letters (for a single Letter, weighing a quarter of an ounce), and Fares of Passengers.

Stations.	Rates of postage.	Distance in miles.	Fares of Passengers.						ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF PACKETS IN EACH SEA-PORT.
			1st class.		2nd class.		3rd class.		
ces of Destination.									
	d.		£	*s.*	£	*s.*	£	*s.*	
ARSEILLES. To [illegible]ia ...	10	1943	17	12	10	8	5	12	
Civita [illegible]a.	5	380	4	0	2	16	1	4	
Constantinople	9	1921	17	4	10	0	5	4	Packet coming from MALTA arrives at MARSEILLES on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month, at 6 o'clock P.M.
Dardanelles...	9	1771	16	9	9	4	4	16	
Leghorn	5	257	2	16	1	16	0	16	
Malta.....	7	897	9	4	5	12	2	8	Departs from MARSEILLES on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month, at 5 o'clock P.M.
Naples.....	6	543	4	16	3	12	1	12	
Athens.....	8	1531	14	8	8	0	3	12	
Smyrna.....	9	1618	15	4	8	16	4	8	
Syra.....	9	1456	13	12	7	40	3	4	
EGHORN. To [illegible]ia....	0	687	15	12	9	4	4	16	Packet coming from FRANCE arrives at LEGHORN on the 3rd, 13th, and 23rd of each month, at 6 o'clock A.M.
Civita [illegible]chia.	4	123	1	0	0	12	0	8	
[illegible]ople	8	664	13	12	9	4	4	16	
Dardanelles...	8	[illegible]	14	8	8	0	3	12	Departs from LEGHORN on the 3rd, 13th, and 23rd of each month, at noon.
[illegible]ta.....			6	0	3	12	1	16	
Marseilles....			2	16	1	16	0	16	Packet coming from [illegible]TA arrives at LEGHORN on the 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, at 2 o'clock P.M.
Naples.....			2	16	1	12	0	16	
Athens.....			12	0	6	16	2	16	
S-									

NOTABILIA.

X

Station.		Rates of postage.	Distance in miles.	Fares of Passengers.					
	Places of Destination.			1st class.		2nd class.		3rd class.	
		d.		£	*s.*	£	*s.*	£	*s.*
Civita Vecchia	To [illegible]a....	9	1563	14	16	8	8	4	0
	Constantinople	8	1540	14	8	8	0	3	12
	Dardanelles...	8	1391	14	0	7	12	3	4
	Leghorn	4	123	1	0	0	12	0	8
	Malta	6	517	4	8	3	4	1	4
	Mseilles....	5	380	4	0	2	16	1	4
	[illegible]es.....	4	162	1	4	0	16	0	12
	[illegible]ns.....	8	1150	11	4	7	0	2	8
	Smyrna.....	8	1238	12	0	6	8	2	16
	Syra.....	8	1076	10	8	5	12	2	8
Malta	To Al[illegible]xandria....	8	1046	10	0	6	0	2	16
	[illegible]ita [illegible]cchia.	6	517	4	8	3	4	1	4
	[illegible]e	8	1024	10	0	6	0	2	16
	Dardanelles....	8	874	9	0	5	8	2	4
	Leghorn	7	640	6	0	3	12	1	16
	Mseilles....	7	897	9	4	5	12	2	8
	Naples.....	5	354	3	4	2	8	0	16
	Athens.. ...	7	634	6	0	3	12	1	12
	Smyrna.....	8	721	6	16	4	0	2	0
	Syra.....	7	559	4	12	3	8	1	8

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF PACKETS IN EACH SEA-PORT.

Packet coming from FRANCE arrives at CIVITA [illegible]A on the 4th, 14th, and 24th of each [illegible]th, at 6 o'clock A.M.

Departs from CIVITA VECCHIA on the 4th, 14th, and 24th of aeh [illegible]th, at 2 o'clock P.M.

Packet coming from MALTA arrives at CIVITA VECCHIA on the 9th, 19th, and 29th of each month, at 6 o'clock A.M.

Departs from CIVITA VECCHIA on the 9th, 19th, and 29th of each month, at 2 o'clock P.M.

Packet coming from FRANCE arrives at MALTA on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of [illegible]ch [illegible]nth, at 8 o'clock A.M.

Departs from MALTA on the 6th, 16th, and 26th of e[illegible]h [illegible]th, at 10 ' [illegible]k A. M.

[illegible]t coming from CONSTANTINOPLE arrives at MALTA on the 4th, 14th, and 24th of each [illegible]th, at 3 o'clock P.M.

Departs from MALTA on the 8th, 18th, and 28th of each [illegible]th, at 6 o'clock A.M.

FRENCH MEDITERRANEAN STEAMERS—*continued.*

Station.		Rates of postage.	Distance in miles.	Fares of Passengers.					
	Places of Destination.			1st class.		2nd class.		3rd class.	
		d.		£	*s.*	£	*s.*	£	*s.*
SYRA	To [illegible] Alexandria ...	7		4	0	2	16	1	4
	Civita Vechia,	8		10	8	5	12	2	8
	[illegible]ople	5		3	16	2	12	1	0
	Dardanelles...	5		2	16	1	12	0	16
	Leghorn.....	8		11	12	6	0	2	16
	Malta.....	7		4	12	3	8	1	8
	[illegible]s....	9		13	12	7	4	3	4
	Naples.....	7		8	0	5	4	2	0
	Athens	7		0	12	0	8	0	4
	Smyrna.....	4		1	12	1	0	0	8
ATHENS	To Alexandria....	7		4	12	3	8	1	12
	[illegible]ita [illegible]hia	8		11	4	7	0	2	8
	Constantinople	5		4	8	3	0	1	8
	Dardanelles...	5		4	0	2	16	1	4
	Leghorn.....	8		12	0	6	16	2	16
	Malta.....	7		6	0	3	12	1	12
	[illegible]rseilles....	8		14	8	8	0	3	12
	[illegible]les.....	7		9	16	5	16	2	4
	Smyrna.....	5		2	0	1	4	0	16
	S[illegible]ra.....	4							

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF PACKETS IN EACH SEA-PORT.

[illegible]t coming from FRANCE arrives at SYRA on the 1st, 11th, and 21st, at 8 o'clock A.M.

Departs from SYRA on the 1st, 11th, and 21st, at 2 o'clock P.M.

[illegible]t coming from [illegible]E arrives at SYRA on the 1st, 11th, and 21st, at 5 o'clock A.M.

Departs from SYRA on the 1st, 11th, and 21st, at 1 o'clock P.M.

[illegible]t coming from ATHENS arrives at SYRA on the 10th, 20th, and 30th, at 5 o'clock A.M.

Departs from SYRA on the 1st, 11th, and 21st, at 1 o'clock P.M,

[illegible]t coming from [illegible]a arrives at SYRA on the 10th, 20th, and 30th, at noon.

Departs from SYRA on the 1st, 11th, and 21st, at 6 o'clock A.M.

Packet coming from ALEXANDRIA arrives at ATHENS on the 2nd, 12th, and 22nd of each month, at 6 o'clock, A.M.

Departs from ATHENS on the 9th, 19th, and 29th of each month, at 5 o'clock P.M.

Station. Places of Destination.	Rates of postage.	Distance in miles.	Fares of Passengers. 1st class.		2nd class.		3rd class.	
	d.		£	*s.*	£	*s.*	£	*s.*
To Alexandria....	7	650	6	0	3	12	1	16
Civita [illegible]	8	1238	12	0	6	8	2	16
[illegible]	5	310	3	4	2	0	0	16
Dardanelles...	4	160	1	12	1	0	0	8
Leghorn	8	1362	13	4	7	4	3	4
Malta.....	8	721	6	16	4	0	2	0
Marseilles	9	1618	15	4	8	16	4	8
Naples.....	8	1076	10	8	5	12	2	8
[illegible]	5	236	2	0	1	4	0	16
Syra.....	4	163	1	12	1	0	0	8
To [illegible] ...	7	770	6	16	4	8	2	0
Civita [illegible]	8	13 7	14	0	7	12	3	4
[illegible]	4	150	1	12	1	0	0	8
Leghorn	8	1512	14	8	8	0	3	12
Malta	8	870	9	0	5	8	2	4
Marseilles....	9	1767	16	0	9	4	4	16
[illegible]	7	1225	11	12	6	0	2	16
[illegible]	5	356	4	0	2	16	1	4
Smyrna	4	160	1	12	1	0	0	8
Syra	5	283	2	16	1	12	0	16

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF PACKETS IN EACH SEA-PORT.

Packet coming from FRANCE arrives at SMYRNA on the 2nd, 12th, and [illegible] of each month, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

Departs from SMYRNA on the [illegible]2, 12th, and 22nd of each month, at 5 o'clock P.M.

Packet coming from [illegible] arrives at SMYRNA on the 9th, 19th, and 29th of each month, at 3 o'clock A.M.

Departs from [illegible] on the 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, at 8 o'clock A.M.

Packet coming from FRANCE arrives at the DARDANELLES on the 3rd, 13th, and 23rd of each [illegible] at 10 o'clock A.M.

Departs from the DARDANELLES on the 3rd, 13th, and 23rd of each [illegible], at [illegible].

Packet coming from CONSTANTINOPLE arrives at the DARDANELLES on the 8th, 18th, and 28th of each [illegible], at 7 o'clock A.M.

Departs from the DARDANELLES on the 8th, 18th, and 28th of each [illegible], at 9 o'clock A.M.

NOTABILIA.

FRENCH MEDITERRANEAN STEAMERS—*concluded.*

	Station. Places of Destination.	Rates of postage.	Distance in miles.	Fares of Passengers. 1st class.		2nd class.		3rd class.	
		d.		£	*s.*	£	*s.*	£	*s.*
CONSTANTINOPLE	To [illegible]ia ...	8	920	8	0	5	4	2	8
	[illegible]ita Vecchia.	3	1537	14	8	8	0	3	12
	Dardanelles...	4	150	1	12	1	0	0	8
	Leghorn.....	8	1661	15	12	9	4	4	16
	Malta.....	3	1020	10	0	6	0	2	16
	Marseilles....	9	1917	17	4	10	0	5	4
	N [illegible]ples.....	3	1375	13	4	7	4	3	4
	Athens.....	5	506	4	8	3	0	1	8
	Smyrna	5	310	3	4	2	0	0	16
	Syra.....	5	433	3	16	2	12	1	0
ALEXANDRIA	To [illegible]a [illegible]a.	9	1562	14	16	8	8	4	0
	[illegible]le	8	920	8	0	5	4	2	8
	Dardanelles ..	7	770	6	16	4	8	2	0
	L[illegible]ghorn	10	1686	15	12	9	4	4	16
	Malta	8	1045	10	0	6	0	2	16
	[illegible]rseilles....	10	1942	17	12	10	8	5	12
	N[illegible]ples.....	9	1430	13	4	7	12	3	4
	[illegible]tras.....	7	502	4	12	3	8	1	12
	Smyrna.....	7	650	6	0	3	12	1	16
	Syra.....	7	490	4	0	2	16	1	4

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF PACKETS IN EACH SEA-PORT.

Packet coming from FRANCE arrives at CONSTANTINOPLE on the 4th, 14th, and 24th of each month, at 9 o'clock A.M.

Departs from CONSTANTINOPLE on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, at 4 o'clock P.M.

Packet coming from ATHENS arrives at ALEXANDRIA on the 4th, 14th, and 24th of each month, at 5 o'clock A.M.

Departs from ALEXANDRIA on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, at 9 o'clock A.M.

18. QUARANTINE.

By proceeding to the East, *via* the Mediterranean, the traveller will only be subjected to one quarantine on his way to England, which will be at Orsova, of from four to eight days. If he is proceeding to Egypt or India, he will not be required to perform any; on the contrary, by descending the Danube, he must suffer at least seven days durance at Syra, or the Pyräeus, and the like at Malta, and again on arriving at either Ancona or Trieste. The quarantine at the latter places will be avoided by proceeding from Malta by way of Sicily, through which beautiful and highly interesting country Mrs. Starke's Guide will conduct him, very much to his satisfaction. A traveller observes, that "no privation in life is so impatiently submitted to as quarantine. All persons think it useless, when applied to the living subject, except when disease exists. A prisoner in Newgate has the advantage over one in a lazzaretto. No regulation in civilized society is more subjected to caprice. Vessels arriving in England from Turkey, have pratique after three days; the same going to a French port would be subject to thirty days quarantine; going to Semlin, which is only a few minutes from where contagion is supposed to exist, from four to eight days; arriving at Trieste, after having made a sea voyage of perhaps ten or fourteen days, an imprisonment of a fortnight is imposed upon the traveller."

REGULATIONS RESPECTING PASSENGERS IN THE FRENCH STEAM-PACKETS.

Luggage.—Each passenger is allowed a weight determinable in the following proportions, viz.:—

Within the Stations between Marseilles and Malta.

200 lbs.	for places of the	1st class.
120	ditto	2nd class.
60	ditto	3rd class.

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Inspruck
Trent
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Geneva
Milan
Verona
Padua
Trieste
Placentia
Mantua
Venice
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Temeswar
Orsova
Galatz
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Smyrna
SICILY
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Syracusa
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GUIDE DOWN THE DANUBE,

&c.

SECTION I.

PARIS TO THE MEDITERRANEAN, *VIA* MARSEILLES AND MALTA.

CHAPTER I.

PARIS TO MARSEILLES, *VIA* LYONS.

Different Routes—Conveyances—Fares—Time for the Journey, &c.

THERE are two routes from Paris to Marseilles, which are equally frequented. One through St. Etienne, and the other through Lyons. The former is some miles shorter, and is accomplished in four days and nights, by a diligence called the *Chaise de Poste Marseillaise.* The fare is nearly as high as that of the *Malle Poste;* it is 143 francs in the *coupè*, or front seats, and about 20 francs less in the other division of the carriage. The diligence through Lyons, from Paris to Marseilles, is six days on the road; and though the fare is nominally lower—being only 90 francs for the best seats—still, when the additional expenses, including those for one night spent at Lyons, are considered, it will be found that the route by St. Etienne is nearly if not quite as economical, whilst the great inconvenience of passing two additional nights in a confined diligence is altogether avoided.

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* To those persons who wish for a Guide or Hand Book from London to Paris, we may strongly recommend a beautifully printed and admirably written little work, entitled "The Hand Book to Paris," published by Strange, in Paternoster-row. It gives the results of the author's observations in the most concise form, and is furthermore very accurate in its details.

To persons travelling from Marseilles to the capital these observations will be of great service, but to a traveller southward they do not so materially apply. The latter can avail himself of the rapid Rhone, and, borne upon its rolling waters, he can, by steamers from Lyons, accomplish the journey to Marseilles through Avignon in about the same time, and at about the same expense, as if he had adopted the route by St. Etienne.

Steamers leave Lyons daily for Avignon and Arles: they start about four in the morning, and arrive about the same hour in the afternoon. At seven o'clock diligences start from Avignon, and in twelve hours the traveller is at Marseilles. The diligence from Paris to Lyons occupies three days and two nights on the journey, and the coupè fare is 55 francs; the charge for the other parts of the carriage is of course less. From Lyons to St. Etienne there is a rail-road, on which horse-power is used instead of steam: each horse draws fifty persons.

Proceeding from Paris to Lyons, the traveller arrives after two leagues at *Charenton*, celebrated for its wine trade. Near to it is the veterinary school founded by Louis XIV. *Lieusaint* and *Villeneuve St. George* afford nothing of particular attention. There are some corn-mills and sugar-refining establishments in their respectivé neighbourhoods.

MELUN.

This, the chief town of the department of Seine and Marne, is divided into three parts by the river Seine. In 1419, the English army took Melun, and after holding it for ten years were expelled by the inhabitants. The mother of St. Louis resided here; and a school of philosophy was established by Abelard, celebrated alike for his love and learning, who, in 1140, was condemned by the Council of Rheims and Sens, under the papacy of Innocent II., for mixing the philosophy of Aristotle with the theological doctrines of that period. Amyot, the translator of Plutarch, was also born at Melun. It contains some manufactories of printed calicoes, and its corn market is a good one. It has a library, a college, an agricultural society, a theatre, and baths.

INNS.—*Le Cheval Blanc; Le Grand Monarque.*

MONTEREAU

Has manufactories of china. In 1814, the French and the allied powers fought a bloody battle at this place. On the bridge of Montereau the Duke of Burgundy was murdered, in 1409, by the directions of the Dauphin. Its trade consists of cattle and corn.

PONT-SUR-YONNE.—A considerable trade in wine is carried on at *Pont-sur-Yonne*, which takes its name from that of the river over which its long bridge is erected.

SENS.

HISTORY.—Sens was anciently the capital of the Senoni, and is yet surrounded with the remains of Roman ramparts. Its ancient name was Agendicum. The invasion of Italy and the burning of Rome by the Senones are well known to the classical scholar. The river Vanne passes through Sens; and there is only one handsome street, through which the diligence passes. The house which Thomas of Canterbury occupied may still be seen at a corner of the *Rue de Brennus*. At a council held here in 1140, the famous Abelard was censured. February 11th, 1814, it was taken by an allied force, but was evacuated shortly after.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—The heavy gothic cathedral merits attention, and contains vestiges of interesting ancient figures and monumental erections. The most remarkable of these is the mausoleum of Louis XV. and his queen, by Coustou. In the museum of the college are the bas reliefs of the tomb of the chancellor Duprat.

MANUFACTURES.—Velvets of Utrecht, hydraulic clocks, fustians, flannels, satinets, silks, and cottons.

The *distance* from Paris is 84 miles.—Sens is a bishopric. It is nearly resembled by the little town of *Villeneuve le Roi*, or *Sur Yonne*, which enjoys a good trade in wine, wood, and coals.

HOTEL.—*Chez Gauset.*

JOIGNY

Is surrounded by a thick wall, and contains a castle and cavalry barracks. It is of an amphitheatrical form, and is built on the slope of a rocky hill. In the immediate

neighbourhood more than 35,000 hogsheads of wine are annually produced, which are said to be of great service to gouty subjects. The houses are bad, and the streets narrow. The conspicuous chateau beyond the town was erected by Cardinal Gondi.

INNS.—*Le Cinq Mineurs; Le Grenadier de France.*

AUXERRE.

HISTORY.—Auxerre was formerly the capital of the Auxerrois, in Burgundy, and is now the chief town of the department of Yonne. The vineyards are numerous, the wine is esteemed; and the air very pure.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Its churches are exceedingly beautiful, and the palace of the former bishop is considered one of the handsomest in France.

TRADE.—Its situation for trade with Paris is very advantageous. In the abbey of St. Germain is the tomb of Amyot already spoken of. Wood and wines are its principle trade; but the inhabitants deal also in woollen cloths and stuffs. The river Yonne is navigable up to *Cravant*, a small town situated four miles higher on its banks.

REMARKS.—Fournier, an early printer, Lebeuf, and other persons somewhat distinguished in the arts and literature of France, were born here. The wines called *Vins d'Auxerre*, or *Basse Bourgogne*, are made at Auxerre. *Chablis*, also celebrated for its light wines, is four leagues from Auxerre.

HOTELS.—*De Leopard; St. Bris.*

VERMANTON trades in excellent wines and timber. Two miles distant are the *Grottoes of Arcy*, celebrated for their extent, and for the beauty and variety of the petrifactions which they contain.

LUCY LE BOIS.—A great improvement in the fertility of the soil is here very apparent.

AVALLON.

This town is situated on the river Cousin, and has much of the picturesque in its environs. The castle is still very strong. In the reign of Duke Robert it sustained a long seige, and was gallantly defended by the inhabitants. The streets are broad, and the houses well built. The

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çon. The town is divided into the new town and the old: in the former there is a large square. It has three libraries, and several other public institutions.

HOTELS.—*De la Poste; Le Cerf Noir.*

MONTCENIS.—The celebrated establishments of *Creuzot*, for casting iron and making crystals, are at *Montcenis*, five leagues from Autun.

CHALONS.

HISTORY.—Chalons is a very ancient place. By Cæsar it is called Gabillonum. In the sixth century it was destroyed by Atilla. The Bourguenous rebuilt it; and it was the seat of their first king.

OBSERVATIONS.—It is called *Chalons-sur-Saone*. It is in the department of Saone and Loire, and is pleasantly situated in the midst of meadows, forests, and vineyards. The buildings are fine and the inns excellent. From one of the promenades, though nearly fifty leagues distant, the Alps may be distinguished, although the chain of the Tura mountains intervenes.

At a half-league distance, is the abbey of St. Marcel, in which Abelard died in 1142.

COMMERCE.—As a trading town it is greatly improved since the revolution. It is celebrated for the quantity of "Essence d'Orient," which is made from the scales of the bleak, caught there in great numbers. The essence is used for making false pearls.

CANAL.—An important canal commences at Chalons, and contributes much to its prosperity. It extends for twenty-four leagues through the department of Saone and Loire; it was begun in 1783, and was finished in 1792. It has been called *Canal du Centre*, because it and that of Briare establish an internal communication with the sea. The conveyances from Chalons to Lyons are numerous.

At *Tournus* the painter Grense was born. At *Saint Albin* the dress of the country girls is very pretty. Their little round hats cavalierly placed on one side of the head give them a singular appearance. Near to this village is the birth-place of General Joubert.

MACON.

HISTORY.—Its origin can be traced anterior to the conquest of Gaul. Cæsar is said to have built a bridge of thirteen arches over the Saone, which was fortified by the Romans. It once belonged to the Burgundians, and then it passed into the hands of Clovis. Prior to the conquest of Gaul it belonged to the Ædui. Promenades now occupy the site of its ancient ramparts.

The streets are disagreeable, but are rapidly improving. It is the principal town in the department of the Saone and Loire. The quays are very remarkable.

INSTITUTIONS.—It has civil and commercial tribunals, a philosophical society, and another for the arts and belle lettres. Moreau, the last bishop, established free surgical lectures, and a school for drawing.

TRADE.—A good deal of business is done at Maçon in wine, paper, hosiery, and linsey-woolsey. There are also some iron foundries. Hats and dried confectionary are likewise subjects of traffic here; and the town is celebrated for its delightful wine, called *Cotignac de Maçon*.

CURIOSITIES.—The *Hôtel de Ville*, the cathedral, and the ruins of the ancient palace of Montrevel, deserve notice. The dress of the women is peculiar. They wear a blue cloth petticoat with a deep red border; a jacket of the same; and a small hat like those of *Saint Albin*, beneath which is displayed a neat white cap.

HOTEL.—*Du Savage.*

VILLEFRANCHE.—With this town a strange story is connected. It is said to have been founded, towards the end of the 11th century, by Humbert, Lord of Beaugolais, who, amongst its privileges, granted one to husbands residing in it, of beating their wives without being called to account for it, unless death ensued. Cottons and nankeens are made here. The women are considered very beautiful; a fact which contrasts strangely with the privilege which these lords and masters are said to possess.

Four leagues from Maçon, is the abbey of *Cluni*, upon which 2000 monasteries were once dependant. Part of it is now occupied as a college, but its famous library is destroyed. Cluny is a considerable town.

From *Villefranche* to *Anse*, the richness of the country and the beauty of the scenery are proverbial. The village of *Lucenay* is formed of delightful cottages in the midst of vineyards; and on the other side of the river, on a hill which the ruins of a gothic chateau surmount, is the town of Trevoux, celebrated amongst all men of literature, as the place at which the *Journal des Savans* and the *Dictionaire de la Langue Française* were printed. On *Mont d'Or* the cheeses are made which are in such high favour at Lyons, under the name of the place from which they are obtained. This same mountain yields freestone, and also a stone which strongly resembles that of Bath. When used, it can be cut with a knife, but hardens when exposed to the air: it is in high demand at Lyons. From *Limonest* to *Lyons* there is almost an uninterrupted descent through a country presenting little but vineyards, villas, orchards, and groves.

RESIDENCE OF ROUSSEAU.

The valley of Rochecardon is to the left. This valley was the residence of Rousseau, who felt great pleasure in frequenting the fountain and wood of Roset. On a stone there the name of the philosopher, with those of many others, is inscribed. He was born at Geneva in 1712, and was apprenticed to an engraver, from whom he absconded. A benevolent lady sent him to a seminary at Turin; but he soon became disgusted with scholastic pursuits, and engaged himself as footman to a lady of rank. He was next a music-master; and in 1741 went to Paris, where he suffered great distress. He did not begin his literary career until 1750, when he first distinguished himself before the academy of Dijon. He continued to rise rapidly in celebrity, and incurred the hatred of Voltaire, who never ceased, from motives of jealousy, to deride and abuse him. After a most eventful life, he died near Paris, in 1778, at the age of 66. The nobleman who had afforded him an asylum in the decline of his years (the Marquis de Girardin), erected a very plain monument to his memory, in a grove of poplars near his mansion, on which was inscribed, "Here reposes the man of Nature and of Truth." At *Rochecardon*, near to the house in which Rousseau lived, there is now a mill for the manufacture of crapes. In the wood

is a sycamore tree which bears his well-known epitaph, "*Vitam impendam vero.*" Whilst living in the quiet valley, to which the traveller's attention has been called, he married Madame Le Vasseur, his governess, who, though neither beautiful nor talented, succeeded in completely reducing him to her sway. His works have been compiled in 25 volumes. An abridgment in six volumes has also been published, and of which it has been said, that in them "the confident sophist and the impious author disappear, and nothing is offered to the reader but the eloquent writer and the contemplative moralist."

In the immediate vicinity of the valley in which Rousseau lived, are some beautiful prospects, which those who tarry at Lyons should not omit to see.

Near Lyons is a large and splendid chateau, which, during the Revolution, was used by the besieged as one of the principal outposts; and it was afterwards used in a similar manner by the besiegers. The suburbs of Lyons commence very near to this building.

LYONS.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION.—This is one of the principal towns in France. It is an archbishopric, and has a population of not less than 147,000 souls. It is the departmental town for the department of the Rhone, of the *arrondissement* of which it forms a part, and the court of which is held here; it contains 128 communes, and 262,000 inhabitants. Lyons was founded about 40 years before the Christian era; and its ancient name was Lugdunum. It soon became the metropolis of Celtic Gaul, and was the point from which the four great roads made by Caligula diverged. After having been laid waste by barbarians, and destroyed by lightning, it was rebuilt on nearly its present site by Nero. Several ancient monuments still exist. In the 13th and 14th centuries two general councils were held at Lyons. It is situated at the confluence of the Saone and the Rhone. In the inner parts of the city the houses are high and the streets narrow. The scenery in the suburbs is delightful, presenting gardens, vineyards, and country residences: the pastures and the corn-fields teem with fertility; and the white Alps skirt the horizon. Next to Paris, it is the first city in France, and even in Europe;

there are few places of greater commercial importance. It has four fauxbourgs, 254 streets, 57 public squares, 25 quays, and 17 wharfs. It has not even now recovered from the damage it sustained by the bombardment in 1793.

COMMERCE.—The corn trade is considerable; and upon the banks of the Saone and the Rhone, the wines, called *Vins du rivage* are produced. The printing and bookselling trades are here in a very flourishing condition. The manufactures of Lyons are numerous, and consist of every kind of gold and silver stuffs, shawls, hats, printed linens, embroidery, gold and silver lace, gilding, and painted papers. There are also type foundries, glass houses, delf factories, curriers' shops, and tan-yards, with chemical manufactories, and machines for drawing wire. The inhabitants deal likewise in such colonial produce as they are permitted to trade in. Brandy is a source of considerable traffic. The Rhone, the Saone, and the Loire afford great facilities for commercial intercourse. It was in the reign of Francis I. that the silk trade, for which Lyons has since become so famous, was first introduced into this city. The cotton manufactures are very considerable.

INSTITUTIONS.—There is an Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and not less than forty other establishments of a humane, literary, and scientific character.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—The *Hôtel de Ville*, or *Palais de Gouvernement*, was built in 1647, and repaired after a fire in 1674. The interior decorations are magnificent. The Library is the best in France, out of Paris. It contains 106,000 volumes and 800 MSS., in various languages. The Grand Hospital is the finest building in the city; but the effect of its magnificent dome was destroyed by the foolish economy of the governors, who prevented the architect from erecting a third story of columns according to his plan. The Cathedral was built at various periods, and is celebrated for its clock, which was at Basle in 1598. It shews the course of the sun, the saints' days, the phases of the moon, and the years, months, days, hours, minutes, and seconds. Small figures above the dial move with the chimes, and over these is a cock, which tells the hours by crowing and moving his wings.

VIEWS.—From the *Place Bellecœur* there is an almost

boundless prospect, including the course of the Rhone, the plains of Dauphiny, the Chartreuse and Chamberry mountains, and even the Alps. This is the aristocratic portion of Lyons. On a clear day *Mont Blanc* may be seen from the quay.

CURIOSITIES.—In the church of St. Paul the grand altar-piece is by Le Brun; and in the church of the Fevellans are the ashes of some of those who were executed by Richelieu. The church of d'Ainy is built on the ruins of a temple of Augustus; but the only parts of the old building that remain are the four pillars, which originally supported an altar dedicated to Augustus.

BRIDGES.—There are several wooden bridges in this city, remarkable for the boldness of their construction: that over the Rhone, from the square of St. Clair to the faubourg of Bratteaux, is the most deserving of attention.

Marcus Aurelius, Caracalla, and Claudius were born at Lyons.

THE ARTS.—The arts and sciences are more cultivated at Lyons than in any other town in France devoted to commerce. The people are exceedingly active and industrious.

HOTELS.—The hotels are, of course, very numerous. The *Hôtel de l'Europe* enjoys the first place; but amongst so many the traveller cannot fail to secure good accommodation.

LIVING.—Living is very cheap at Lyons. The rent of houses is low, and the supply of provisions abundant. The tables d'hôte are from two to three and a half francs. The supply of game is very large.

CARRIAGES.—The numerous carriages of various kinds which ply in the streets of Lyons, can be engaged at very low fares.

THE RHONE.

Ten years ago, a traveller proceeding by the Rhone from Lyons to Avignon, would occupy three or four days on the journey. We have already stated that it can now be performed in twelve hours, and that steamers start daily.

The Rhone rises in Switzerland, at the foot of Mount Furca, not more than five miles from the source of the Rhine. After mingling its waters with those of the Lake

of Geneva, it joins the Saone at Lyons. After a course of nearly 500 miles, it discharges itself into the sea, by three mouths at the Gulf of Lyons. It is the largest river in France, though not so long as the Loire. It leaves so much earth at its mouth, that a light-house, built there in 1737, is at present three miles from it.

AVIGNON.

HISTORY.—Seven succeeding pontiffs made Avignon their abode. It was ceded to the papal see, in 1273, by Philip III. of France. The papal court was transferred to it by Benedict XI. Petrarch frequently addressed the four last popes who resided there. His father had lived at Avignon. The tomb of Laura was in the church of the Cordeliers, and also that of Hugh de Sade her husband, who sleeps by her side. Her name and beauty will never be forgotten so long as the verses of her lover are remembered. Laura's tomb was opened before Francis I. king of France, but nothing was found except a small leaden box and some indifferent Italian verses. Laura died of the plague which desolated Europe in 1347. During the dispute concerning the papacy, the rival popes denounced each other from the banks of the Tiber and the Rhone; but on the election of Martin V. all differences subsided, and Rome was again the only capital of the Christian world. Whilst Avignon was attached to Rome, it was several times seized by the French. Count de Grignan, who married the daughter of Madame de Sevignè, resided at Avignon for two years, as the pope's viceroy, and to that town many of the letters of Madame de Sevignè were addressed. Avignon was anciently called Avenio, and belonged to the Cavares, a people of Gaul.

DESCRIPTION.—At present it is more than three miles in circumference. The houses are built of stone, and some of them are very handsome edifices. It has an university, and is the seat of a bishop.

COMMERCE.—Its manufactures are silks, saltpetre, vitriol, and drugs of several kinds. Its productions include wine, brandy, almonds, oil, truffles, corn, and wool. It has also a cannon foundry.

INSTITUTIONS.—It has a well-regulated lunatic asylum, and a soldier's hospital, which admits 15,000 in-pensioners,

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some ancient monuments. The churches are generally very handsome erections. A statue of the Virgin, of solid silver and as large as life, was formerly in one of them. The cathedral is remarkable for its carved door, and the eight antique columns which surround the font.

BATHS.—The baths, which are outside the city, were discovered in 1704, and very suitable buildings have been erected, at the public expense, for the convenience of those who wish to drink the waters.

TRADE.—Wines of a very superior quality are produced in the neighbourhood of Aix; but its principal trade is in oil. Silks and stuffs are also manufactured. The articles of export from this place are wine, oil, brandy, almonds, silk, wool, corn, raisins, figs, capers, plums, nuts, vermicelli, linen, and hardware.

INSTITUTIONS.—Aix has a royal court, a library of 73,000 volumes, three hospitals, an agricultural society, and some other institutions of a similar nature.

The learned Peyresc, the Marquis d'Argens, Brueys, and Vanloo were born at Aix.

RELIGIOUS PROCESSIONS.—Some of the processions called *religious*, on festival days, are very offensive to decorum, although they are conducted by the authorities of the city.

REMARKS.—In summer Aix is very dull, and in winter it is exceedingly cold, on account of its situation in an exposed plain, and also by reason of the proximity of the mountains. Vegetables and fruits, in fact provisions of all kinds, are abundant, and the bread is so excellent that it is sent in large quantities to the neighbouring towns.

HOTELS.—*Des Princes; La Mule Blanc.*

MARSEILLES.

HISTORY.—Marseilles is said to have been founded by the Phocians, 500 years before the Christian era. It rose rapidly into celebrity. It was styled the "Athens of Gaul" by Cicero, and the "Mistress of the Sciences" by Pliny. After a long siege it was taken by Julius Cæsar. In 473 it was sacked by the Saracens, but shortly after was united to France by Clotaire. From 1214 to 1251 it was a republic, and then it became subject to Provence.

In 1482 it was again united to France. The citadel was built in 1660 by Louis XIV.

DESCRIPTION.—It is the chief town of the department of the Mouths of the Rhone. It is a bishop's see, and contains about 120,000 inhabitants. That part between the race-ground and the port has little attraction; but the broad clean streets and elegant houses of the new town are exceedingly beautiful. Marseilles, as *a résidence*, is not calculated, like Toulouse and its neighbourhood, to meet the views of the economist, it being indebted to Aix and even Lyons for most of the necessaries of life; and the town being purely commercial, the rents of houses are remarkably high. The system of dividing houses into *flats*, as in Scotland and Paris, is not the custom here: each merchant requires a separate erection. It is the seat of the royal court of Aix, and is the residence of different foreign consuls. The best view of the city is obtained from a hill of considerable height on the east side of the harbour. A large amphitheatrical plain presents itself, enclosed on the east, west, and north with high mountains, but open to the sea on the south. At about the middle, the town is situated. From the city to the mountains in the rear, the space is filled with beautiful undulating grounds, tastefully planted with olive-trees, dark cypresses, and other evergreens, whilst numerous villages add to the interest of the scene. The sky is clear, but the soil is very arid. In the town are several fine squares and fountains. A splendid view of the town, including the sea and the surrounding country, can be enjoyed from the top of the Observatory.

THE PORT.—The water is perfectly stagnant, and, from the shape of the entrance to the port, even a storm can scarcely stir its waters. A river, even if small, flowing through the port, would be of great service to the health of Marseilles. The port will contain 1200 vessels: it is an oval, about 600 fathoms long, by about 160 broad, and offers a haven for every vessel which sails the Mediterranean. The colours of all nations fly in this port, and people of every country may be seen on the quay.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—The *Theatre* is a very large one, containing six tiers of boxes. The *Observatory* is one of the best buildings in Marseilles. A short distance

from the town is a very large hospital, which is enclosed with a double wall. Some idea may be formed of its extent, from the fact that, on the expedition against Egypt, it afforded accommodation for an entire army. The *Town-hall* was built by *Puget*, some of whose paintings are in the cathedral. The *Rope-walk* is well worthy of a visit, as also the column, erected in 1802, in memory of the assistance afforded during the plague of 1720, when between 60,000 and 70,000 persons were carried off. On an island is the Chateau d'If, in which Mirabeau was confined.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Marseilles has an anatomical museum, little inferior to the celebrated one at Florence; also an extensive library, and a cabinet of natural history, in which is a human skull three feet in circumference. It has also an academy of sciences—a royal marine observatory—a school of hydrography—an institution for the deaf and dumb—schools for medicine, drawing, and music, and free lectures on chemistry.

THE PLAGUE.—The streets on the west of the harbour are exceedingly narrow and filthy, and to these and the stagnant water of the port must be attributed the numerous and awful visitations of the plague which Marseilles has experienced. In the fifteenth century the plague broke out nine times at Marseilles; and a few years ago the cholera raged here with appalling fury. Fourteen hundred persons died in a day.

THE ENVIRONS.—In the suburbs and environs of Marseilles are not less than five or six thousand *bastides*, or pleasure villas. A recent traveller observes, however, that "I was told there are not a hundred men in Marseilles worth £20,000, but there are a great many worth half that sum."

REMARKS.—A visit to the Place Royal, when it is occupied by some hundreds of persons on business, will give the traveller a favourable impression as to the appearance of the men of Marseilles. They are tall, and very strongly built. The women are remarkable for their small feet and pretty faces. At Marseilles and Lyons gas is commonly used in the shops; and the large gates, or *grande portes*, which are so common throughout France, have, at Marseilles, in the new streets, very ge-

nerally given way to the ordinary front doors, such as are used in England. The working classes are well clad and well fed. Sunday is observed here with more respect than in most of the other French towns.

RESTAURANTS.—The cafés and restaurants bear no comparison with those of Paris. At the extremity of the harbour, on the heights which command the sea and the town, there are several restaurants, to which persons retire to enjoy the sea breezes.

MANUFACTURES.—These are principally stockings, Tunis caps, soap, olive oil, sprats, liqueurs, glue, white lead, chemicals, perfumery, and straw hats. Cotton spinning, sugar refining, tanning, and starch making are also carried on to a considerable extent. An import and export trade is carried on with Italy, Spain, Africa, the Levant, and the numerous ports of the Mediterranean and Black Seas. Various kinds of necklaces are made in great numbers at Marseilles.

Amongst the eminent men born at Marseilles are Massillon; Honore D'Urfe, author of the *Astrea;* Puget, the painter and sculptor; and Dulart, the author of *Wonders of Nature.*

STEAMERS.—Marseilles has twelve steamers belonging to private companies, besides twelve others belonging to the Government, which are used as packets. Those belonging to the companies are mostly furnished with English engines and English engineers, and they burn English coal, which they obtain as low as 36s. a ton. At Lyons coal is much dearer, owing to the ascent of the Rhone.

PROMENADES.—Like every other French town, Marseilles has its promenades. They are streets or avenues from 100 to 300 feet wide, planted with four, five, or six rows of trees, leaving between them walks from twenty to thirty feet broad, covered like garden walks with fine gravel, or a composition something like mortar. They are generally near the crowded parts of the city, and are extremely agreeable. They are often adorned with fountains, and provided with stone seats. No horses or carriages enter them.

THE MISTRAL.—The *mistral* is a cold north-east wind, and is exceedingly troublesome, being accompanied

by suffocating clouds of fine dust; but when it does not blow, the winter is very mild. The *mistral* rises by degrees, drys the skin, and irritates the whole system. It lasts from three days to as many weeks, but seldom so long as the latter. Gnats are also very troublesome at Marseilles, and scorpions are not uncommon in the neighbourhood of the town.

HOTELS.—The hotels de l'Empereur and Beauvau enjoy a high reputation, but the charges are high; the accommodation is, however, luxurious. A traveller may be quite as comfortable at the hotels des Princes, or de Paradis, where the charges are much more economical, viz., at the first the table d'hôte dinner is four francs, whilst at the two latter it is only three francs.

At Marseilles the traveller will take a steamer for Malta, touching at Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, and Messina (*vide* Tariff).*

HINTS TO TRAVELLERS AT MARSEILLES: STEAMERS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE LEVANT.

THE THREE GREAT LINES.—At Marseilles the traveller will find it important to ascertain all particulars relative to the French Government Mail Steam-Packets in the Mediterranean. Not only at Marseilles, but in the subsequent stages of his progress, this information will be of the greatest utility. The following particulars are taken from the authorised Tariff, published in 1839.

The steamers established to facilitate intercourse and communication between Marseilles and the ports of Italy and of the Levant, ply in three different lines.

The FIRST commences at Marseilles, and terminates at Malta, touching at Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, and Naples.

The SECOND leaves Malta, and ends at Constantinople, touching at Syra, Smyrna, and the Dardanelles.

The THIRD starts from the Piræus (the port of Athens), for Alexandria, touching at Syra.

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* At the close of our Tour proper, those persons desirous of information relative to the overland route to India, *via* Egypt and the Red Sea, will find a section upon it.

At MALTA passengers and goods from the Levant perform quarantine, and all letters, papers, &c., are fumigated or ortherwise purified.

At SYRA the two lines from Malta to Constantinople, and from Athens to Alexandria, intersect each other. Letters and passengers are here transferred from one line to the other. Ten steam-boats, each of 160 horse-power, are stationed on these three lines; they are commanded by officers of the royal navy, and each has fifty men. They are the *Dante*, *Eurotas*, *Leonidas*, *Lycurgus*, *Mentor*, *Minos*, *Ramases*, *Scamander*, *Sesostris*, and the *Tancred*.

ACCOMMODATION. — Travellers will find every desirable accommodation on board these steamers: the sleeping apartments are comfortable, and the saloons are exceedingly well furnished. They contain a well-selected library, musical instruments, &c. A private saloon is provided for the ladies. The first class of passengers occupy that part of the vessel nearest the poop, and separate bed-rooms, each containing two or four beds, can be secured. Passengers of the second class are "*forward*," and the beds are arranged round the public saloon. Travellers of the third class remain on deck during the day, and sleep in hammocks between decks.

LIVING ON BOARD.—There is a restaurateur on board, who provides breakfast at two francs each, and dinner at four francs; but passengers can dine, *à la carte*, at prices which are stipulated and exhibited in the saloon. This remark applies to all other refreshments.

REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED.—Places should be secured by applying at the office of the Steam-packet Company at Marseilles, or at any of the stations in the Mediterranean.

The entire fare must be paid when the traveller's name is entered in the books.

No traveller is admitted on board until all the formalities required by the police and the quarantine laws have been complied with.

Any traveller declining the place which he had taken, forfeits half his passage-money.

Any person losing his place through not having complied with the quarantine laws, forfeits one half his pas-

sage-money; but if he declares his intention to sail by the next packet, he is allowed to transfer his ticket for that purpose. If he should not embark by the next packet, the whole of the money is forfeited.

Passengers must be on board half an hour, and their luggage an hour, previous to the starting of the packets.

All luggage not claimed by a passenger, in any port, within two hours after the arrival of the steamer, is taken to the Custom-house at the risk and expense of the owner.

PRICE OF PLACES.—Children under ten years pay half-price; if above ten years of age they pay the full fare. A family consisting of three and not exceeding six persons are entitled to a reduction of one-fifth. If the number be above six, the reduction will be one-fourth. These reductions are allowed only to passengers of the first and second class, who have engaged their places from any one of the Levant stations to another, or from Marseilles, Alexandria, Constantinople, Smyrna, or the Dardanelles, and *vice versâ*. All four-wheeled carriages received on board these packets pay eighty centimes (or 8d. English) per league. Carriages on two wheels pay half that sum. Two francs are paid for dogs, if the distance does not exceed 100 leagues; if above, five francs are charged.

REGULATIONS AS TO LUGGAGE.—The luggage of travellers is subject to the following regulations; viz.—

1st. At any of the ports between Marseilles and Malta:

First class passengers are allowed 100 killogrammes, or 200 lbs. of luggage, *gratis*.

Second class passengers are allowed 60 killogrammes, or about 131 lbs.

Third class passengers are allowed 30 killogrammes, or about 66 lbs.

2nd. From any one port in the Levant to another in the same latitude, and from one to any other port of which the island of Malta forms the intermediate station:

First class passengers are allowed 200 killogrammes of luggage, or about 438 lbs.

Second class passengers are allowed 100 killogrammes, or about 219 lbs.

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is situated, have an imposing appearance, when contrasted with the high and barren Appenines which skirt the horizon. It is surrounded by two walls. The inner one is about six, and the outer nearly twelve, miles in circumference. The streets are tolerably clean, though narrow, steep, and inconvenient; but the Strada Balbi, Strada Nuova, and the Strada Novissima, are striking and magnificent.

PALACES.—The palaces of the old nobility are very splendid. They are chiefly of marble, and some of them are painted on the exterior. In the centre of the city is the large stone palace in which the Doge used to reside, and the authorities assembled. It contains some good fresco paintings: within its precincts is an arsenal which was capable of containing arms for 34,000 men, and thirty-three coats of mail, said to have been worn by that number of heroines from Genoa who joined the Crusades. The principal palaces, are those belonging to the families of Spinola, Durazzo,* of Brignole, Doria, Pallavicini, Balbi, and Coriego. The palace of Durazzo has been described in a most lively manner by Lady Morgan, who, in her own peculiar style, has done ample justice to the splendid collection of statues, sculptures, and paintings which enrich its spacious apartments. There are numerous works by Titian, Vandyke, Tintoretto, and Holbein. There is a bold portrait of Anne Boleyn by the latter, and near to it is one of that "royal saint," Catherine of Sweden, by Carlo Dolce. Lady Morgan says, "The *Sala Paoli*, so called from its chef-d'œuvre, by Paul Veronese, is the most interesting of the suite (of apartments), merely because it contains the picture so well known, so often and so accurately copied, so delightful to gaze upon, so dangerons to describe—the subject is Mary Magdalen at the feet of Christ in the house of the Pharisee. Never was a sacred subject so humanly conceived—more divinely executed."

CHURCHES, &c.—The established religion is the Roman Catholic, but the most liberal toleration of every class of religionists prevails. Before the war, Genoa was doomed to the support of thirty-two churches and seventy-

* Palazzo del Ré, Palazzo della Governatori, or of the Doge.

four convents, or other religious establishments. The churches afford beautiful specimens of architectural skill, but the ornaments are profuse and gaudy. The churches most worthy of a visit are the Cathedral and that of the Annunciation. The church called Carignano was built at the expense of a single citizen, by whose grandson the great bridge was also erected.

INSTITUTIONS, &c.—The old university has nearly fallen into disuetude, and the extensive library is scarcely frequented. The museum offers little worth seeing, most of the pictures being by modern artists. There are, however, a number of pictures painted by a youth not fourteen years of age, who was stabbed by his master, Carlius of Venice, in a fit of jealousy, to atone for which crime the pope ordered him to paint the whole of the interior of a church, and the roof of this university; on finishing the roof of the church, it is said, he threw himself from it and was killed. There are three theatres, an extensive hospital, and a place for the reception of the poor. The two latter are splendid fabrics, and had immense resources, which have been greatly entrenched upon. There are several public stores, at which the middle and poorer classes can purchase wood, oil, and wine, at very moderate rates. There is an archbishop of Genoa, who presides over four suffragans.

TRADE, &c.—The export trade of Genoa is considerable, and consists of rice, fruit, olive oil, silk, damasks, and velvet. The yearly value of the velvet and satin manufactures alone has been fixed at £300,000. Some of the raw material is produced in Genoa, and the rest is supplied from Sicily, Calabria, or the Levant. Tin, lead, hardware, and cottons are imported from England. Colonial produce is brought from the United States. Exchange transactions are also carried on to a great extent, but the Genoese mode of reckoning money is very difficult and inconvenient.

REMARKS.—In 1797, the old government established in 1528, by Andrew Doria, was overturned, and a democratic constitution established by Napoleon. It was called the Ligurian Republic, and had a painful share in all the warfare of France. After a severe siege the city yielded to the Austrian army and the English fleet in June, 1801.

But by the battle of Marengo, and the treaty of Amiens, it was delivered up to the French, and tranquillity was restored. In 1805 Napoleon destroyed its constitution, and both the city and its territory were incorporated into the French empire. It remained in the power of Napoleon until 1814, when our fleet again appeared under its walls. In April the Genoese surrendered, and, as already stated, it was ceded to Sardinia by the Congress of Vienna.

Major Stirling is the Consul-General here, and he will be found extremely polite and attentive to travellers.

The diligence from Genoa to Turin is thirty francs.

LEGHORN.

The distance from Marseilles to Leghorn is about 256 miles. The prices of the different cabins, &c., are stated in the Tariff-sheet.

In *Ancient History*, Leghorn is called *Liburnum* and *Liburni Portus.*

DESCRIPTION.—Leghorn stands in a very marshy district, intersected by canals. It is situated in the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, and is one of the most prosperous ports of Italy. The harbour is formed by a mole, full a mile in length; and it is necessary to employ a number of persons continually, in removing the sand which accumulates in it. The sand is spread upon the neighbouring marshes. Leghorn is fortified towards the sea, and on the inland side a large stone rampart protects it. The population is about 50,000, many of whom are Jews, reputed to be very rich. This town owes much of its greatness to the family of Medici, by whom it was declared free, and fortified and enlarged. The streets are wide, clean, and neat; the churches are very numerous. It contains six Catholic and two Greek churches, a mosque, an American chapel, and a very magnificent synagogue.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—The Ducal Palace has no pretensions to merit; and the only buildings deserving of notice are the theatre, the public baths, the arsenal, and the warehouses for salt, tobacco, and oil. At the High Church there is a remarkable vault. Leghorn also contains three Lazarettos; the one close to the harbour is one of the best managed establishments of that kind

in Europe. There is an excellent public Library, and an Academy of lectures and the arts.

SUPPLY OF WATER.—This was long complained of; and as a supply of good water could not be obtained on the spot, an expensive aqueduct was constructed by the government, by which a pure and abundant stream is supplied from the distant mountains of Colognole.

TRADE.—Consuls from all the chief states of Europe reside at Leghorn, which is the depôt of Italian commerce with Barbary and the Levant. Linen is sold here to advantage from Silesia. French silks and English woollens are also in high demand.

Silks, leather, and paper are also manufactured here; and many persons are employed in working coral and alabaster: the latter is celebrated for its beauty and low price. In the neighbourhood, the Leghorn used for ladies' bonnets is made: it can be purchased at various prices, from 5*s.* to £15.

CONVEYANCES.—Steam-boats from Leghorn to Genoa are twelve hours on passage. The fare in the best cabin is 50 francs. A *vetturino* will convey a passenger to Genoa from Leghorn in two days for 50 francs, supplying him with dinner and bed.

The *English Church-yard*, or *Campo Santa Inglesi*, in the environs, is an object of considerable attraction. Amongst other monuments is one to the memory of Dr. Smollett.

The distance of Leghorn from Florence is 47 miles W.S.W., and from Rome 140 miles N.N.W.

CIVITA VECCHIA.

Civita Vecchia is 380 miles from Leghorn. The distance is performed in 51 hours. *(For other particulars, vide Tariff.)* It is in the Pope's territories. It has a good harbour, and a strong citadel, in which some of the most daring leaders of banditti are confined: one admits that he has murdered sixteen persons. It has been a free port since 1741. The Pope's galleys are stationed here. The population is about 10,000. The air is considered unwholesome. It is situated N.W. of Rome, from which it is 38 miles distance. Intercourse between Civita Vecchia and Rome can scarcely be said to be carried on by any

regular means of conveyance; but a *voiture* may be hired for about 50 francs, which will perform the journey in seven hours. Civita Vecchia swarms with priests.

NAPLES.

TERRITORY.—The kingdom of Naples includes the ancient Apulia, Campania, Magna Græcia, and Samnium. It is about 360 miles long, and 120 broad. It is divided into 15 provinces: it contains 30,000 square miles, and, including Sicily, which is dependant upon it, the population is upwards of seven millions. It is very mountainous, but abounds with rich plains and beautiful valleys. The rivers are small, the lakes numerous, and the marshy tracts very extensive. The climate affords every variety which is gratifying to Europeans; but in the vicinity of the marshes diseases are numerous. Agriculture is sadly neglected, although from the richness of the soil its labours would be profusely repaid.

ANCIENT HISTORY.—Naples was established as a country on the basis of the conquests of Charlemagne, and almost the whole of it was originally included in the dukedom of Benevento.

THE CITY.—The situation of the city is, with the exception of Constantinople, unequalled in beauty by that of any other in the world. In point of size, it is the third city in Europe, and has been very justly styled the Queen of the Mediterranean. The coasts around the picturesque bay are covered for sixteen miles with beautiful villas, gardens, and mansions. The shore of Pozzuoli rises gracefully out of the waters on the west, and the smoking summit of angry Vesuvius, with the highest cultivation on its sides, bounds the prospect. In the centre is the city, embosomed as it were amidst rising gardens, churches, and palaces. The city is nine miles in circumference. Some of the narrower streets are rendered dismal by the great height of the houses, but others are wide, cheerful, and splendid. The principal street is the *Strada Toledo:* it is more than a mile long, but not above forty feet wide. The *Piazzo di Mercato* is at one end of it, and the Royal Palace at the other. This street continually presents a scene of extraordinary animation: it is almost perpetually crowded with bustling and noisy passengers. The streets

are generally paved with broad slabs of lava, which are joined as closely as our flags. The squares are numerous, but there are few which can be considered handsome. Some of them are adorned with obelisks and fountains; but the effect of the latter is often weakened by the retired spots in which they are erected. The houses are mostly six or seven stories high: the roofs are flat, and are covered with cement. Balconies are common, and many of the roofs are covered with trees &c. planted in boxes. The balconies and the stalls in the streets make them appear narrower than they in reality are. The following description has been given of Neapolitan houses. "The door is always in three high and narrow divisions: in cold or wet weather the middle only is opened; in mild weather all the three are folded back, and the business is carried on in the open air. In cell No. 1, for instance, you have an oil shop; in No. 2, tripe, sausages, &c.; in No. 3, cloth of some kind; in No. 4, sacks of flour; in No. 5, a coppersmith, hammering away; in No. 6, you see half-a-dozen of tailors stitching; in No. 7, you find a confectioner, who is kneading the dough on his counter; in No. 8, a *modiste*, or dealer in women's dresses; in No. 9, a carpenter; in No. 11, a bookseller; in No. 12, a watchmaker. The cells are all of the same shape and size, and not one front only, but all the four external fronts of the building, are thus arranged and occupied. Such a building is called a *palazzo*, which does not mean a palace, but simply a house, or rather a tenement, in the ground story of which a crowd of shopkeepers and artisans carry on their business, and in the upper part a crowd of other persons live." The pickpockets of Naples are the greatest adepts in their art in the world. Whilst gazing upon the miracle of St. Gennarius, the traveller is almost sure to leave the church minus his pocket handkerchief: the same remark applies to the traveller who stops to look at anything which engages attention. Macaroni is sold in every part of the city, and Lazzaroni are seen eating it by the yard. One of them can dine for a penny.

POPULATION OF THE CITY.—The population consists of 330,000, of whom 155,000 are males, and 175,000 females. The *Lazzaroni* have no regular abodes, and they work only when want compels them. By day and night they are

hanging or sleeping about the streets. Murat compelled numbers of them to join the army; and many of them now act occasionally as porters: their numbers amounted formerly to not less than 30,000 or 40,000. Beggars are very numerous at Naples.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.—The Neapolitans exhibit a great want of cleanliness, and fleas and other vermin consequently prevail. That great promoter of health and cleanliness, sea bathing, is little resorted to, although the sea may be said to be at their doors. Lady Morgan says, "The daylight, which, according to the philosophy of Comus, 'alone makes sin,' is not shunned by the lower Neapolitans under any pretence. In the full glare of its lustre, in the full observance of the public eye, all the duties and all the offices of life are frankly and undisguisedly performed: groups seated at the corners of streets, at the thresholds of the poorer sort of houses, on the shores of the Scoglio, on the Mare-Chiano, on the Mola, or the Largo, talking, laughing, menacing, or singing, are all domestically (though not often sentimentally) employed! wants are supplied or satisfied; trades carried on; Tasso read aloud; and heads cleaned or beards shaven, all equally pro bono publico. A pulchinello and a 'padre predicatore' (a preaching friar), in close contact, call on the sympathies of the dissipated or the devout at the same moment, and share between them the very laughing, praying, moving multitude, who seek sensations in proportion as they are denied ideas; and who, consigned unmolested to the influence of their vehement passions, by the absence or feeble administration of the laws, are as destitute of moral principles as they are removed from the causes out of which moral principles arise, property and education. The falsity and dishonesty attributed to the Neapolitans, and always exaggerated, are the inevitable results of their social position. Their dishonesty, which rarely rises to acts of violence, except during political commotions, and which is generally accomplished by ingenuity and urged by poverty, is the natural vice of a people left without one conscientious principle, by that government, whose laws have always been the slaves of power and privilege, and whose religion has a ready absolution at a stated price for every sin. Honesty and probity come

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litan character, the shortlived revolutions so frequent in their history would be an inexplicable problem."

Almost every married woman in Naples has her lover; and priests are so numerous that the traveller meets them at every turn. The enervated higher classes are educated in a manner which fits them only for idleness and dissipation: and it is thus that they spend their time. Notwithstanding their prevailing indolence, the Neapolitans have much penetration and lively imaginations. Their conversation abounds with imagery, and their conduct often approaches what is familiarly termed *the quizzical.*

Christian churches now occupy the sites of ancient temples. A hundred massive granite columns, which belonged to the temple of Apollo, now sustain the cathedral which has succeeded the temple erected to that pagan deity. The body of St. Gennarius, about whose blood the well-known story of liquefaction is told, rests under the choir of this church. There is also here the baptismal font brought from Egypt by Constantine. The altar is supported by two pillars of jasper. The most ancient church in Naples is supposed to be that of the Holy Apostles, which stands where a temple of Mercury once flourished: it has been rebuilt since its original foundation, which was under Constantine. In the church Del Parto, which was established and endowed by Sannazzaro, the tomb of that poet may be seen. The other principal churches, that of St. Paul, celebrated for its marble work; that of St. Philip of Neri, which has six rows of aisles supported by an immense number of ancient pillars. The church of the Holy Ghost (Spirito Santo) is remarkable for the purity and simple grandeur of its architecture. Protestant service is performed in the chapel at the Prussian embassy. Of course the traveller will make it a point to visit the church of *Maria del Carmine,* so intimately connected with the history and fate of

MASANIELLO.—In 1504, Naples became dependant upon Spain, but Charles V. gave the citizens certain privileges, which were confirmed by charter. Three of his successors violated this charter; and in 1646 the people were highly incensed against the Spanish viceroy. One viceroy was recalled because he appeared to side with the Neapolitans,

and was succeeded by the Duke of Arcos, whose arbitrary conduct rendered him an object of general hatred. The history of Masaniello's resistance is too well known to need repetition here. His proper name was Thomas Aniello. He was the son of a poor fisherman at Anfaldi. He could neither read nor write, but had a powerful mind and a strong imagination. He was capable of undergoing great bodily fatigue: his person was prepossessing, and he was only twenty-five years of age. In December, 1646, his furniture was seized by the excise officers and sold, and he found himself reduced to a state of starvation. At that period the festival of Maria del Carmine was celebrated in July, with great pomp. Part of the display consisted in the siege of a mock citadel, which was built for the occasion. Those who defended it were dressed like Turks, and were called *Alarbes*. The besiegers were attired as sailors, and named *Lazares*, from which term that of *Lazzaroni* is derived. They were generally 500 strong on either side. For a month before the day set on for the sham siege they went every Sunday morning to exercise, and each party elected a chief. The Lazares chose Masaniello, and the others an old priest named Jules Genuino. Upon one occasion they were all paraded before the viceroy's palace, and as soon as he made his appearance, upon a signal from Masaniello, they all turned their backs upon the representative of majesty and walked away. The troops declared in Masaniello's favour; and even the viceroy was compelled to acknowledge him chief of the people. He yielded to all his demands, received him with honour, and allowed his wife to occupy the first place at court. Masaniello became soon after an object of dislike, and was looked upon as a tyrant. As he had himself foretold, the populace were infuriated and sought his death. He was shot in the church *Del Carmine*, and his head severed from his body, which was then drawn in triumph through the town. The people thus destroyed the only barrier between themselves and arbitrary power. They soon saw and lamented their error, and gave to his remains a solemn public funeral.

ROYAL PALACES.—The interior of the palace is exceedingly splendid; but, like all the mansions of the Neapolitan nobility, it is overdone with ornaments. The

Capo di Monte, another royal residence, is outside the town, and commands a magnificent prospect. The collection of paintings is much admired.

THEATRES.—Naples contains six theatres; that of St. Carlos defies comparison with even the most superb in Europe.

THE ENVIRONS.—The environs have been thus described. In the vicinity of Naples, one of the most beautiful picturesque views is along the new road laid out by Murat. It winds round the acclivities of the promontory of Posilipo, hanging above the bay, and which, looking down on the fine masses of ancient palaces washed by the waves, reflects on the waters every form of dilapidated architecture and romantic scenery. Here moulder the last traces of the gothic pavilions of the famous Joan of Naples, whose beauty, genius, asserted crimes, and real misfortunes, form a counterpart to the fate and story of Mary of Scotland! Then come the shattered halls of Spanish viceroys, where many a sumptuous revel was held, furnished at the expense of a people's privations; and the less noted masses of tottering villas, which skirt the Scoglio di Virgilio, unite the last modern casino of a tasteful English lady to the sites of the Marechiano, where stood the villa of Pollio, and the maritime retreat of Lucullus, which forms the extremity of the promontory of Posilipo—a savage rock, among whose wild entangled shrubs springs the Indian fig. Behind rises the hill where Virgil reposes.

At *Campo Santo*, about a mile and a half from Naples, are 365 pits, one of which is open every day for the interment of the dead. The bodies are pitched in quite naked, and slaked lime is thrown upon them. A more revolting sight cannot be imagined. *Portici* is four miles from Naples. Its royal palace, the favourite retreat of Madame Murat, the ex-queen, is well known for its splendour, and for the extraordinary events which have occurred within its walls, which Lady Morgan has so admirably described.

CURIOSITIES.—Of these, Herculaneum, Vesuvius, and Pompeii are the chief; for an account of which the traveller should consult more ample sources, than the limits of this volume will permit us to afford him. Amongst the natural curiosities are the *Grotto del Cane* and the *Solfa-*

tara. The first is a cave not far from Naples, which throws out a warm mephitic vapour, which is fatal to dogs if they are long exposed to it. The *Solfatara*, is thus described by the elegant author of '*The Classical Tour:*'—"The appellation of *Solfatara* is a corruption of sulphutara, and is given to an oval plain extending on an eminence, but surrounded on all sides by an elevated border resembling a rampart. The shattered hills that form this rampart are impregnated with sulphur, and heated by a subterranean fire. They are destitute of all verdure, and of all appearance of vegetation. The plain below is a pale yellow surface of sulphureous marl, thrown like a vault over an abyss of fire. Its heat almost scorches the feet of those who pass over it, and the workings of the furnace beneath are heard distinctly through it. A stamp, or the rolling of a stone over it, rebellows in hollow murmurs, weakening as they descend, till they lose themselves in the vastness of the abyss below. Sulphureous exhalations arise from the crevices; and from an orifice at one of the extremities a thick vapour by day and a pale blue flame by night burst forth with a murmuring sound and great impetuosity." True it is, that "in all the sublimer phenomena of nature, Naples is surpassed by no country in the world." Herculaneum and Pompeii, the trembling earth, the roaring volcano, and the desolating lava, are all proofs of this.

TRIP FROM NAPLES AND BACK.

Travellers will save much time and expense by following the subjoined directions, by which *in seven days* they will see all that is of importance in the neighbourhood.

1ST DAY: Proceed to *Grotto del Cane*, *Puozzoli*, Cumæ, and Baiæ. See the Solfatara, the Elysian fields, &c., and sleep at Ischia, where dinner and bed will be provided at a good hotel for one dollar.

2ND DAY: Hire a boat to *Capré*; visit the remains of the Villa of Tiberius and the Azure Cave. See the ruins and picturesque scenery. See also the natives dance the *Tarantala*. Sleep at Sorrento, at the *Coca Mella*, an excellent hotel, where for board and lodging the charge is one dollar a day.

3RD DAY: Hire a boat, visit Mafra; see the ruins and picturesque scenery; and sleep at Salerno.

4TH DAY: Hire a carriage to Pæstum, see the splendid remains of temples, and return to Salerno. The hotel *Victoria*, kept by a Swiss, will be found very comfortable.

5TH DAY: On returning to Naples, visit Pompeii, Herculaneum, &c.

6TH DAY: Visit Vesuvius, and the museum at Portici.

7TH DAY: Proceed to Cesertè, a distance of about thirteen miles from Naples. See the gigantic aqueduct and the royal palace, which, for the beauty of its architecture and its size, is equal to any in existence.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—In 1224, the University of Naples was founded. It covers a very large space of ground, and in the various departments many highly valuable collections are contained. The library consists of 90,000 volumes, many manuscripts, and specimens of printing of the fifteenth century. In another department are the MSS. found at Herculaneum, with curious machines for unfolding them. The other most remarkable collections in the university relate to sculpture; and there are also many Etruscan vases, and numerous bronzes from Pompeii and Herculaneum. Naples has also a Royal Academy; Agricultural and Manufacturing Societies; a Botanical Garden, and an Observatory. It is celebrated likewise for its military and naval colleges; for a school for Chinese and Japanese youths; and for an excellent establishment for the deaf and dumb. Amongst the charitable institutions are two principal hospitals: one for all persons who wish to enter it; the other for foundlings and penitent females: there are also seven other hospitals. There are six banks for pawning (Monts de Pieté) and thirty free-schools, in which boys and girls are fed, clothed, and taught some means of earning their bread; though education, properly speaking, is not attended to.

COMMERCE, &c.—A good deal of activity generally prevails in the port of Naples: nothing but its own productions are exported, and these consist chiefly of fruit, oil, wine, sulphur, silk, and wool. Puglia (the ancient Apulia) produces wool, which the French and Germans hold in high estimation. Liqueurs, essences, and some little tim-

ber are occasionally exported from Naples. *Manufactures* at Naples are confined to stockings, gloves, lawn, lace, diaper, and silk and cotton fabrics. Glass, fire-arms, and china are manufactured in considerable perfection; and musical instruments, tortoishell boxes, the Vesuvian lava for brooches and other ornaments, carriages, and furniture are also made at Naples. The import trade of Naples is generally brisk: it includes many articles of colonial produce and of European manufacture.

LITERATURE.—Our limits will not permit us to expatiate upon the literary history of Naples, which abounds in all that can shed lustre on a country. Tasso was born at Sorrento, in the sixteenth century, on the south side of the gulph of Naples. Tansillo was a contemporary poet. At Naples Metastasio began his dramatic career in 1742. Vanini, who, for the freedom of his opinions, was burnt alive in 1619, aged 34, also studied here. Salvator Rosa was a native of Naples: but it would fill pages to enumerate the names of those of whom this city ought to be proud, and therefore we must desist. To Naples the Italian opera is indebted for that height of perfection for which it is now distinguished. The inimitable Lablache has a superb chateau near to the city.

HOTELS.—The *Crocelli*, *Victoria*, and *Hôtel de Russia* all face the bay. The *Hôtels de l'Europe* and *Sperenzelia* are not so well situated, but are the most reasonable, the proprietors of both being very civil and obliging. At the latter there is a table d'hôte, where the traveller may get as good roast beef and plumb pudding as in England. There are several cafés and restaurants: the *Café d'Italia*, on the Toledo, is considered the best.

REMARKS.—The hire of a carriage for a day is two dollars; for half a day, one and a half dollar; or 1s. 8d. the first, and 1s. each hour afterwards: for visiting Pompeii, the hire of a carriage is three dollars: for a carriage with four horses to Salerno, to wait there a day whilst the traveller proceeds to Pæstum, and to return the third day to Naples, the charge is twenty dollars: to visit Vesuvius, a carriage is procured for two dollars: to go as far as Resina, where Salvatori, the most experienced guide resides, who will provide horses to conduct the traveller to the hermitage, which is placed some distance up the

mountain the guide is paid a dollar for his trouble, and each horse costs about two francs. The fare by voiturino from Naples to Rome, including provisions, is from nine to eleven dollars. The hotel keepers at Naples will contract to find the traveller board, lodging, carriage-horses, &c. on very moderate terms. Saddle-horses are charged a dollar for the entire day. Oranges are four for a penny: gloves, cane-sticks, coral, silver, and Vesuvius, or lava, ornaments, are very cheap. Without referring to the wonders, both of nature and art, which present themselves to the traveller at every turn, we would recommend him, in an especial manner, before leaving Naples, to hire a horse and proceed up to the monastery of Camaldoli, from which the view is really enchanting: inspect closely the grouping of the figures, and the colouring of the ground of the frescoes in the Bourbonica; and whilst there to see the loaf found at Pompeii, with the baker's name indented around it, creating a surprise that printing should have remained so long unknown;—also, to enquire for a secret chamber, where are exhibited a number of objects connected with Pompeiian rites, not intended for the public eye.

The traveller, having secured his berth in one of the steamers, may proceed at once between Scylla and Charybdis to Malta, or he may be landed at

MESSINA.

SITUATION.—Messina is situated on the north-east of Sicily, on a strait called *Faro de Messina*. The best part of the town of Messina is an extensive line of buildings, called the Marina, which faces the harbour. This range of splendid edifices was begun in 1662, and from it nineteen openings led to as many streets, to each of which was a gate. In 1783, these buildings were nearly all destroyed by an earthquake, but they have been rebuilt, and the Marina is again a delightful place of recreation. Since that period the town has nearly all been rebuilt upon a much improved plan. The principal public buildings are erected upon eminences, so that they are not only seen distinctly, but appear in pleasing contrast with the green forests and the pleasant villages which occupy the valleys beneath. Messina, like Naples, is paved with slabs of lava. Two streams are poured from the sur-

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port. For some years prior to the peace of 1814, Messina was the head quarters of the British forces.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—The cathedral has an imposing gothic front; and the roof of it is supported by an immense pillar of granite, which belonged to a temple of Neptune. There are also thirty convents, four seminaries, fifty churches, four libraries, &c. The royal and episcopal palaces are very beautiful buildings. In the churches and convents are many excellent pictures.

THE HARBOUR.—There is not in the Mediterranean a harbour superior to that of Messina. It affords great protection to fleets, which have no difficulty of ingress, and which are, notwithstanding, fully sheltered from storms. There is a strong citadel; and the depth of the harbour is not less than forty fathoms upon an average.

COMMERCE.—Not less than 10,000 pipes of wine, called *Faro*, are annually shipped from Messina. Corn and fruit, with the other productions of Sicily, are also exported. The cultivation of silk-worms has long been pursued with advantage at Messina, in which city there are several extensive manufactories of silk. The principal imports consist of colonial produce and British manufactures.

SCYLLA AND CHARYBDIS.—Between Sicily and the coast of Calabria, the traveller will pass Scylla and Charybdis, to which it is sufficient to direct his attention.

MALTA.

HISTORY.—The history of Malta has been even more eventful than that of Sicily. It was originally called Melita, and is, in all probability, the Ogygia, or Hyperia, of Homer. The earliest holders of the island upon record are the Carthaginians, from whom it passed into the hands of the Romans by conquest. Whilst under these two powers it was almost barren, and even water and fuel were very scarce. In 828, it was taken by the Arabs; in 1190, it was siezed by Roger the Norman, king of Sicily; and afterwards it became subject to Charles V. This Emperor gave it to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, when expelled from Rhodes by the Turks, in 1530. They fortified the island; and in 1532-3, they were engaged in a war against the Turks: this was prolonged until the contest became merely nominal; and the noble order having re-

laxed in that energy which had been the cradle of their power and fame, the French took the island, with very little opposition, in 1798. A two years blockade placed it in the hands of the English; and by the treaty of Amiens it was agreed to be given back to the Knights, under the guarantee of Russia; and the non-compliance with this condition by England, was the cause assigned for the commencement of hostilities by France, in 1803.

SITUATION, &c.—The island is about twenty miles long, by twelve broad. It rests on a foundation of white free-stone, in which are numerous fossils and petrifactions, with the remains of very large fishes. There are a few hills, but the surface is generally level. It contains a greater population than any other tract of a corresponding size in the world. In 1798, the number of inhabitants was 90,000. It is exceedingly fruitful, although the soil is generally not more than six inches deep, and has been conveyed thither from Sicily. There is no river, but there are some springs in the island, and water is principally collected in cisterns during the rains. It has no venomous reptiles, which is attributed to a miracle wrought by St. Paul, by which it was for ever freed from them. The coasts on the west and the north are naturally fortified by immense perpendicular precipices. The climate is not unhealthy, though the heat is very great.

LANGUAGE.—The Maltese speak Arabic, mixed with Italian. They are supposed to have been partly of Arabian origin.

CHARACTER.—They are industrious and valiant, but exceedingly vindictive, and prone to jealousy.

THE CITY.—The old city was called the City of Nobles, and is situated on the highest point of the island, which is also nearly in the centre. The entrance is so strongly fortified as to be considered incapable of being reduced except by famine.

PRODUCTIONS.—The best oranges in the Mediterranean are produced at Malta; as also roots, fruits, and herbs in great variety. Cotton and materials for dyeing are also plentiful.

When at Malta the traveller can embark for any port of the Mediterranean.—*See the Tariff.*

SECTION II.

FROM PARIS TO ANCONA, BY GENEVA AND MILAN.

On this route there is nothing to engage the notice of the traveller until he reaches Dijon, except what has been described in Route 1, as far as Joigny.

DIJON.

DESCRIPTION.—Dijon is in the department of the Côte d'Or, of which it is the chief town. The streets are well paved and clean, but the town is dull; the society, however, is excellent. It can boast of many fine buildings, although the cathedral is small and uninteresting. The principal part of the city is the Place Royal, which is in the form of a horse-shoe. The plain in which Dijon is situated produces excellent wines.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—The town is entered by a triumphal arch. In the ancient palace of the Dukes of Burgundy are now united the Museum, the Library, and the Observatory. Such of the tombs of the Dukes as remain are truly splendid: one of them is supported by a number of marble figures most exquisitely sculptured. There are twenty porticoes to the church of St. Michael; and the spire of St. Benigne is 370 feet high. The church of Nôtre Dame is looked upon as a model of gothic architecture. The library contains 36,000 volumes. The grand square is ornamented with an equestrian statue of Louis XIV.

The *public walks* are very beautiful, and the *cours* is considered the best in France.

PRODUCTIONS.—There is a nursery for mulberry-trees at Dijon, and manufactories of printed calicoes, cotton, velvets, muslins, cards, and stockings. Its wax candles are very good; as also a description of cheese equal to Stilton, and its corn and wine trade are considerable.

Bossuet and some other celebrated characters were born here. Amongst them was *Crebillon* the poet.

The *population*, including the suburbs, is about 21,000.

REMARKS.—The celebrated *Burgundy* wine is produced

in the country, between Dijon and Chalons. The large canal was finished in 1807.

HOTELS.—*The Hôtel de la Cloche* near the church is an excellent house.

GENLIS.

This place has a neat bridge over the Norge. Close to it is a chateau belonging to the family of Madame de Genlis. This eminent authoress was born near Autun in 1746. Her beauty and her talents procured her reception into the best circles; and the Count de Genlis, who had never seen her, but who became enamoured of her from her style of writing, offered her his hand. She had no fortune; but after her marriage became the governess to the children of the Duke of Orleans. Her works form upwards of ninety volumes: they are chiefly historical novels. Buonaparte gave her a pension of 6000 francs per annum.

AUXONNE.

Shortly after leaving Dijon the snow-capped summits of Mont Blanc are discernable in the distance. Auxonne is situated on the Saône, over which there is a bridge of very singular construction. The large sluice is to allow a free egress to the water in the event of an inundation. There is a school of artillery here, in which Napoleon studied. The ramparts were erected by the celebrated Vauban. There is a cannon foundry here, and mills for making saltpetre and powder. Serges, wine, wood, and cloths are the chief commodities in which it trades.

DOLE.

HISTORY.—Dole was called Dola *Sequanarum* by the Romans, of whose works it still contains many remains. Until 1704, it was the capital of Franche Compte. The fortifications were destroyed in 1674, by Louis XIV.

DESCRIPTION.—It is situated in a country which, from its richness, has been called the *Val d'Amour*. The town is large and well built.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—The church of *Nôtre Dame* is worthy of a visit, chiefly on account of its massive pillars and the statues at the altar. The *Palais de Justice* is a

good building; and a fountain representing a child, by Attiret, an artist of Dole, is much admired.

TRADE, &c.—There are coal-pits and iron-works in the vicinity: there is also a glass-house at Dole, and manufactories of stockings. The trade consists of corn, wood, iron, and millstones.

From Dijon to Dole the journey is accomplished by diligence in eight hours.

HOTEL.—*La Ville de Lyon.*

Near to Dole the remains of the great *Roman road*, from Lyons to the banks of the Rhine, have been discovered. In the town itself are two Roman aqueducts, and the remains of a large Roman building.

POLIGNY is at the foot of one of the Jura mountains. The saw-mills and shambles are the only things worthy of being noticed. There is a manufactory of saltpetre here.

At MERY there is a black marble quarry.

Soon after leaving Poligny, the traveller arrives at the road constructed over the Jura by Buonaparte.

CHAMPAGNOLE has several iron-works, and sends large quantities of brass wire to Paris. Near to it are the iron-works of Syrod, which are very extensive. The *Chateau Vilain*, situated on a rock near 500 feet high, is also an object which cannot fail to attract the traveller's attention.

ST. LAURENT trades in timber and cheese; and the inhabitants of Morbier are supported by their manufacture of watches and cheap clocks.

MOREY.—Morey consists of one long street, which is in so narrow a mountain pass, that there is scarcely room for the two rows of houses and the street between them. The mountains rise on either side full 1200 feet above the dwellings. It has the same manufactures as Morbier, with the addition of tacks and pins.

LE ROUSSES.—This is the name of a cheese-making village with about 800 inhabitants. The church is remarkable for its exceedingly elevated position: no church in the Jura chain of mountains is so high, but there are some few huts above it. The Swiss custom-house is at

Le Rousses. A tourist has remarked, that "if a quantity of water were divided into two portions on the side of the church at this place, one would flow into the Mediterranean and the other into the ocean."

THE JURA MOUNTAINS.

The Jura Mountains are mentioned by Cæsar, Pliny, Strabo, and Ptolemy. They are a portion of the Alps, and the traveller, a few hours after quitting Dijon, begins the ascent. A view, scarcely equalled in magnificence, is obtained from the summit, which places before the eye the rich valleys of the Pays du Vaud, the city of Geneva, the silvery waters of Lake Leman, and the glaciers of the surrounding mountains. It is one of the most imposing spectacles in Europe. The inhabitants of the Jura are an exceedingly industrious people, and travel great distances to vend their cheese, &c.; in fact they lead a complete wandering life. The harvest in the plains is abundant, but on the entire it is totally unequal to the support of the people. The pastures however are good, and excellent black cattle and horses are fed in them. In summer the small huts on the heights are used as houses for the herdsmen and as stables for the cattle; but about October the people abandon these cliff-homes, and reside in cottages which are erected in the lower parts of the mountains. The winters are very severe. On the top of that part of the chain which is called Mount Joux, and indeed in other parts of the chain, are valleys formed by the mountains which are exceedingly picturesque. The most elevated points are the Reculet, which is 5200 feet high; the Dole, which is 5178 feet; and the Montendre, which is 5170 feet above the sea. From the summits of these the Alps may be seen for more than thirty leagues; and in about the centre of the chain is Mont Blane, which appears of an astonishing height, although it is nearly a hundred miles distant. The country is much infested with wolves and bears. In the lakes there is a great abundance of excellent fish. Travellers, who wish to ascend the highest parts of the Jura, ought to sleep at *La Cure*, where there is a comfortable inn. Beyond it are high posts, which are placed to point out the road during floods which the mountain torrents frequently create.

GEX is situated at foot of the Jura, and trades in cheese. At about two leagues from this place is

FERNEY, THE RESIDENCE OF VOLTAIRE.

The house is still standing: it is a large square edifice. The gardens are extensive and beautiful, and from the apartments are delightful prospects commanding the city and lake of Geneva. Ferney is five miles from that city. The inhabitants, who were Protestants, were compelled to emigrate under Louis XIII. and XIV. Voltaire purchased the lands in 1762, and invited a number of workmen, particularly watchmakers, to settle there. He also erected a church for their accommodation. He died here in 1778. It is unnecessary to detail the events of the life of this extraordinary individual. His house of Ferney is open for the inspection of the curious.

GENEVA.

DESCRIPTION.—This is undoubtedly one of the most interesting cities in Europe; not, indeed, for the variety or beauty of its buildings, but for the scenery which surrounds it, the numerous historical associations which are coupled with its name, and the conspicuous part which it has ever taken in the labours of literature or the struggles of religion. Previous to entering the city, it appears like a number of country seats surrounded with lawns. This arises from the lofty houses rising amongst the verdant glaciers of the surrounding hills. The streets are irregular, but wide and convenient. They are, however, frequently darkened by arcades. There are some elegant dwellings in the upper town. The population is estimated at 30,000. The scenery is delightful, and the roads are excellent. The hedges and grounds bear a near resemblance to those of England; the former are kept regularly cut, and the latter are in a high state of cultivation.

HISTORY.—Geneva was part of the empire of Charlemagne, and was subsequently subject to the Germans. The House of Savoy afterwards purchased the territory from the Genevese Counts, and ruled with almost despotie power. Dissensions ensued, in which the bishops took the principal part: they sided with the people; but

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proclaimed, to the great joy of the inhabitants, when the Austrians, under General Bubna, entered the city. In 1814, it was admitted into the Swiss Confederation, when it was declared "that all the Genevese are equal before the law; and that no patricians or privileged classes are acknowledged by the state." A council of 250 manage the public affairs, and a smaller council of 28 are the executive. By the late treaties, the republic was increased by an area of 120 square miles; and it now furnishes 600 men and nearly £1000 per annum to the Confederation.

MANNERS AND HABITS OF THE PEOPLE.—In Geneva, as in Scotland, education prevails. The people possess a highly moral character; they are exceedingly industrious, and objects of distress are rarely seen. The rate of remuneration for labour is, generally speaking, high; and for such as are really in need of relief, it is afforded from funds which are administered in a very satisfactory manner. Laws exist which restrain luxurious enjoyments; and the city of Geneva may justly be declared one of the most industrious, moral, and intelligent in Europe. Persons of every class have a great taste for reading; and there are many excellent public schools and other institutions to supply the demand for knowledge which so happily prevails.

TRADE.—The more extensive merchants in Geneva act as agents to an immense amount, and manage money operations in all the public funds of Europe. The staple manufacture of Geneva is that of watches, for which it is famed throughout the world. Above 7000 persons are said to be employed in this branch alone; and there are also manufactories of chintz, linens, and woollens. Mathematical and surgical instruments are also made; and the jewellery and toys of Geneva have long been celebrated.

ENVIRONS.—The cemetery must enlist the sympathy of every English traveller. Amongst the tombs are many to the memory of Englishmen who have died far from their father-land. But there is one, which from the melancholy records it bears, must claim particular notice. It is dedicated to the remembrance of two Englishmen, Bracken and Campbell, who perished in a snow storm, on Mount St. Bernard, so early in the winter as the 4th of September.

Bracken was 30, and his companion in misfortune was 20 years of age.

LITERATURE.—Geneva and its immediate vicinity have been celebrated as the residence of many illustrious characters. The retreat of Voltaire has been already noticed. Calvin and Cassabon, Rousseau, Necker, Berenger, the Baroness de Staël, Byron, and Maria Louise all resided here.

HOTELS.—The hotels at Geneva are numerous and good. The first the *Hôtel de Berg*. The *Hôtel Secheron* is about a quarter of a league from the town, and it is the most retired and expensive: the lowest dinner is 5fr. At the *Hôtel de l'Ecu*, which has a view of the Rhone, the *table d'hôte* is 4fr., and the landlord exceedingly obliging. There are also several good boarding-houses at Geneva.

CONVEYANCES.—The diligence from Geneva to

Lausanne is	6½ fr.
From Lausanne to Domo d'Ossala	48½
From Domo d'Orsola to Arona	11½
The steam-boat on the lake Maggiore, to Cesto Calendi	1½
The diligence from Cesto Calendi to Milan .	6½
	74½

THE LAKE OF GENEVA.

The lake was formerly called Lemanus, and hence it is sometimes now called Lake Leman. It is nineteen leagues long, and four wide at the broadest part, which is near Rolle. The greatest depth is about 1000 feet. At a distance its waters appear of a beautiful blue colour. It is subject to sudden storms, as is always the case with lakes in the midst of mountains. The Rhone runs through it from one extremity to the other, and it is never frozen over. It is remarkable for the influence of electrical clouds on its surface; and Mont Blanc is reflected in the water.

EXCURSIONS FROM GENEVA.

These are very numerous and pleasant: Chammonix, Lausanne, Ferney, Byron s house, &c. &c. After visiting the Mer de Glace at Chammonix, the traveller may proceed

over the mountains by the *Col de Balme* to Mount St. Bernard; and from thence he descends to Martigny, where, taking the diligences which pass daily to the Simplon, he will save expense, and be 100 miles on his journey.

MOUNT ST. BERNARD.

The Great St. Bernard is much visited by travellers for the romantic beauty of its scenery. The summit is about 11,000 feet above the sea, and 8000 feet is the height of the highest pass. Here is a monastery, which has existed under thirty-four superiors for nine centuries, unchanged in its rules, and unrelaxed in its duties of hospitality to travellers, who with their mules or horses are gratuitously entertained for three days. In very severe weather, the monks traverse the mountain in search of persons who may have gone astray. In this they are assisted by a peculiar breed of dogs, which, when every road has been blocked up by snow, will conduct travellers in safety to the monastery: even if a traveller has been overwhelmed these sagacious animals will discover him. Not far from the convent is a lake, formed by the thawing of the glaciers; and so far from enlivening the scene, it casts an additional gloom upon it. The waters, which appear black in their frame of snow, are so cold that no kind of fish can subsist in them, and it is too high to attract any birds; it is in fact the Dead Sea in miniature. Men and dogs alone have reached the summit of this mountain. The bodies of those who have died on the mountain are shewn in a state free from decomposition. The chain of Alps in which St. Bernard is situated has witnessed four military expeditions, viz.:—those of Hannibal, Charlemagne, Francis I., and Napoleon. The latter crossed Mount St. Bernard immediately before his descent into the plains of Lombardy, where he fought the battle of Marengo. Charlemagne and Napoleon crossed St. Bernard to conquer: the two others to be conquered. The *Little St. Bernard* is to the south-west, and its summit is 7200 feet higher than the sea.

VALLEY OF CHAMMONIX.

The verdant clothing of this extraordinary valley appears

in beautiful contrast with the wildness and variety of the surrounding scenery, the most conspicuous portions of which consist of vast ranges of mountains clad in eternal snows; gloomy forests of firs; rushing torrents dashing through the villages which are scattered about; vast rocks of granite and porphyry; glaciers of snowy whiteness; and pyramids of ice, which when shone upon by the sun produce an effect which cannot be either described or imagined. Mount Blanc can be seen from all parts of the valley. This giant Alp is said to be 15,300 feet above the Mediterranean. It was ascended in 1786 and 1787. The usual point of ascent is gained in about three hours, through forests of firs. The desolating traces of ancient avalanches are frequently met with: large trees laid prostrate, and immense blocks of granite overturned, mark their progress. From the part called *Chemin des Chrystalliers*, the appearance of the valley and of the town of Geneva is perfectly astonishing. In the *Mer de Glace*, which is a deep sea-green colour, are numerous hills of ice, from twenty to forty feet high. It is eight leagues long and one broad. On its banks rise rocks in the shape of pyramids, which are called needles, and the summits of which are lost in the clouds. The *Mer de Glace* was discovered by two Englishmen, Wyndham and Pocock, in 1741, who penetrated these retired regions without a guide.

To make the excursion to Chammonix from Geneva comfortably, it should occupy three days. The first night the traveller sleeps at St. Martigny, where he leaves his carriage, and proceeds in a charaban, with post-horses provided by the government. These vehicles are built narrow and strong, to suit the roads. On arriving at Chammonix, mules, at five francs each, and guides at the same price, are provided to ascend the Mer de Glace. On descending, parties are generally too fatigued to commence a journey to Geneva on the same day. If a party of three or four be made up for this excursion, the whole of the expenses will not exceed £2 each. A carriage from Geneva for St. Martigny costs twenty-five francs. If there are only three persons, one charaban is sufficient, the expense of which to go to Chammonix is fifteen francs. If there should be four persons, two charabans will be re-

quired, which doubles the expense. A riding-horse for the excursion from Martigny costs eight francs.

Persons intending to visit Milan should not return from Chammonix to Geneva, but should proceed to Martigny by the *Col de Baume*, already mentioned. From its summit may be seen the Vallais, the Rhone, St. Bernard, the Passages of the Simplon, St. Gothard, and the Alps of Berne and Unterwalde. This journey is accomplished with mules in about twelve hours. The diligence fare from Geneva to Milan is seventy francs.

GENEVA TO THE SIMPLON.

The diligence proceeds along the shores of the picturesque lake, and in about six hours arrives at Lausanne. It was here that Gibbon the historian completed his stupendons work; he finished it in a summer-house, between eleven and twelve o'clock at night, on the 27th of June, 1787. If, instead of proceeding by diligence, the traveller takes the steamer at Geneva, he can see the prison of Chillon, Verney, and the places where Byron and Madame de Staël resided. The diligence may be taken at Vevay, where there is the tomb of General Ludlow, one of the judges of King Charles I.: the general resided thirty-two years as an exile at Vevay. Near to his monument is that of Broughton, by whom the sentence of death was read to the "martyred king." After passing through Sion, St. Maurice, and Martignay, the traveller arrives at Brigg, or Brieg, a village at the foot of the Simplon, where the vehicle stops for the night, and where there is a tolerably good hotel.

THE SIMPLON.

This mountain is the ancient Mons Cæpionis, or Semprionii. It is one of the highest of the Alps, and separates the south of Switzerland from the Piedmontese territory. The traveller will be occupied twelve hours in proceeding from Brigg to Domo d'Ossola; the distance is fourteen leagues. The road by which he will travel is the stupendous work which was planned by Napoleon, and executed at the joint expense of Italy and France. It was an undertaking of essential service to the whole of Europe,

and has been properly styled the eighth wonder of the world. It was commenced in 1801, and finished in 1805, not less than 3000 men having been daily employed: the breadth is nowhere less than twenty-five feet, and strong parapets are erected on the immense precipices along which it winds. There are fifty bridges and and several grottoes or tunnels hewn out of the solid rock. The only risk attending the passage of the Simplon arises from the occasional falling of avalanches, particularly in the spring. The road itself affords so gradual a descent on both sides of the mountain, that it is not necessary to drag the wheels of carriages, and heavy ammunition and artillery-wagons can pass without any danger or inconvenience. The highest point of the road is 6000 feet above the sea, and the summit of the mountain is 5000 feet higher than the road. The village of Simplon is 3216 French feet above the sea, and the Glacier Grotto 4690 feet. "When we consider the stupendous height, the numerous and appalling precipices with which it abounds, the impetuous torrents which deluge its declivities, and the tremendous avalanches by which its works are frequently rooted up and its rocks overthrown, we cannot but acknowledge that those who, in defiance of such obstacles, could form a road exempt even from the appearance of danger,—capable of braving the most furious storms, resisting the great hand of time, and conducting human beings, cattle, and carriages of every kind, in safety through regions of eternal snow,—we cannot, we say, but consider the men who accomplished such an undertaking, not only equal with, but superior to the ancient Romans," in all that is requisite to constitute the planning and execution of a stupendous public work.

In the descent of the Simplon, the traveller will pass through a grotto eighty paces in length; beyond which there is a magnificent waterfall, called *Frissinone*. So lofty is the rock from which the waters are precipitated, that they seem to fall from the clouds into the bed of the Vedro which receives them. Shortly after passing this, the tourist arrives at another grotto of far more imposing splendour than that which has been mentioned: it is 202 paces long, and is cut through a solid rock of granite. On emerging from this grotto, a somewhat sudden turn in the

road, another waterfall, even superior in sublime and awful beauty to *Frissinone*, is seen. An immense torrent rushes from the *Gorge of Zwischbergen*, and falls perpendicularly with such clamorous violence, as to impress every beholder with the conviction that farther progress is utterly impossible. Farther on is the still more sombre *Gorge of Isella*, surrounded by vast mountains with perpendicular sides, and each throwing forth vast torrents, which would deluge the road and prevent the traveller's progress, if they were not received into immense drains into the river Vedro; that river, swoln and agitated by these streams, rushes furiously through enormous fragments of dissevered rocks—sometimes exhibiting all the colours of the rainbow, and others forming vast and dark gulfs, comparable only to the *Inferno* which Dante has pictured, or the *Chaos* which our own Milton has described. But all efforts to render the tourist familiar with the scenery of the Simplon must utterly fail. It is there that stern Nature sits enthroned in all that she commands to excite terror or astonishment; and next to the wonders she herself has wrought is that unequalled work of art, which enables the traveller to come into her presence without apprehension, and to stand without fear amidst all the sublime grandeur of this her mountain citadel.

DOMO D'OSSOLA.—This place is on the Italian side of the Alps, and the diligence stops here for dinner.

Baveno is on the *Lago Maggiore*, which forms so enchanting a picture. It is fifty-six miles long, and six wide, and 80 fathoms deep in the centre; its banks are richly ornamented with forest-trees, olives, oranges, and vineyards. If the traveller is not much pressed for time he will make some delay at *Baveno*, where he will find a comfortable hotel. He should hire a boat, and visit the far-famed palaces of Borromeo, situated in two islands of the lake. The boat will cost two francs (1s. 8d.) for the first two hours, and 5d. for each hour afterwards.

THE BORROMEAN ISLANDS, OR FAIRY PALACES.

There are two islands upon which the Borromean family erected palaces. The old palace was built on the *Isola Madrea*, and the modern one stands on the *Isola Bella*. The former is built on a rock, and the beau-

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command the attention of visitors. These palaces have been, and still are, denominated "Fairy Palaces;" and every person who witnesses their peculiar position—floating as it were upon the waters—their beauty, the taste which they display, and the historical associations which they recall, will at once admit that the appellation is well applied.

Having returned from the "Fairy Palaces," the tourist may take a steamer (1½ fr.) to SESTO CALENDI, and from thence proceed by diligence to Milan. The diligence is always waiting for passengers who may arrive by the steamer. Or, if he prefers making the entire journey by land, he may reach MILAN by *Arona*. By this route he will pass *Somma*, on the right bank of the *Ticino*, where Scipio and Hannibal fought their first battle.

ARONA is on the lake and has a strong castle. Upon an eminence is a statue of bronze to St. Charles Borromeo, from whom the hill is called, Monte di S. Carlo. The statue was erected by the Pope, in 1624, in memory of the saint, who was archbishop of Milan. The pedestal of the statue is thirty-six feet high. It is the largest metal statue in existence; and the height of the statue itself is seventy-two feet, making a total of 108 feet. Fifteen persons may get into the saint's head, which will also accommodate four persons, and a table on which they can dine. The cost is said to have been one million one hundred Milanaise livres.

As the grandeur of the Borromean palaces still proclaim, that family had formerly an immense influence in this district. Saint Charles was generally esteemed as a virtuous and charitable man. To designate the characteristics of certain branches of the family, it is said, that "one Borromeo belonged to heaven, another to hell, and all the others to earth." *Arona* is advantageously situated for trade, and has a population of about 4000, with an excellent hotel. The adjoining country produces excellent wine.

MILAN.

DESCRIPTION.—The capital of the Austrian Lombardo-Venetian territory is nearly circular in its form, and is ten miles in circumference: it stands on the small river Olena; and has a population of 130,000 inhabitants. The

old streets are narrow and irregular; but there is a great improvement in the new parts of the town, where the houses are well built, and are from three to five stories high. The gothic castle of the Visconti family stands in the esplanade at the north-west, or principle entrance to the city. This esplanade was laid out as a garden, and otherwise ornamented by one of the Italian viceroys. The fortifications are not very strong.

THE CATHEDRAL is considered one of the finest in Europe. It is of white marble, and was commenced in the sixteenth century. So great were the bequests to it, that ages passed by before it was finished. Charles Borromeo did much towards its completion, but it was reserved for Buonaparte to furnish it with nearly all its splendid façade, and with a considerable number of its celebrated 400 statues. The number of statues inside and outside of the cathedral is said to be 4000. Not many years ago the ecclesiastical buildings in Milan occupied more than one-third of the city. Several of the smaller churches are well deserving of attention, for the statues and paintings with which they are adorned. The cathedral is 449 feet long, and 275 feet wide. The obelisk above the dome is of the height of 238 feet. The stained glass windows are very much admired. Underneath is the tomb of St. Charles Borromeo, which is considered one of the most gorgeous in Europe.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—We shall notice these without regard to their relative interest or importance. There are upwards of thirty hospitals, and other charitable institutions.

The *Ospelade* is capable of containing 1200 patients, and has an income of 100,000 rix dollars.

The *Foundling Hospital* receives about 4000 children. A *Lazaretto* outside the city is very extensive, but admits only such patients as are labouring under epidemics.

The *Arch of Peace* was intended by Napoleon as one of triumph: it is of marble, and bears bas-reliefs of the battles of Napoleon in Italy. The columns are solid blocks, without either bases or capitals, and are thirty-six feet high. The horses and carriages are beautifully executed. It is at the point where the great road over the Simplon terminates.

The *Corso* is the Hyde Park of Milan, and displays more equestrians and better equipages than any other city, except London. In Milan nobody who has the means to ride ever thinks of walking. Palaces stand round it on the ruins of palaces and convents, and on the left of it is the delightful public garden. The building in the centre, now devoted to pleasure, was recently a temple of nuns, belonging to one of the most rigid of the orders.

The *Mint* is on a small scale.

The *Library* contains many valuable MSS.; one is of Virgil, by Petrarch. It is celebrated as the *Bibliotheca Ambrosiana.* The MSS. of Leonardo da Vinci are called Codice Atlantico, from the immense size of the volume which contains them. The library was founded by Frederic Borromeo. It contains some splendid paintings by Leonardo da Vinci, and a bust of Canova, who was a native of Milan.

The *Arena,* or *Champe du Mars,* is the open space in which the troops are reviewed. It affords accommodation for 36,000 persons. Charioteering, racing, and naval combats are the amusements here indulged in. For the latter, the arena is laid under water.

Theatres are encouraged in Milan to an astonishing extent. Considerable ill feeling exists between the Austrians and the Milanese, which prevents that intercourse so general in other cities. Consequently, parties go to the theatres, and the result is, that the *Scala* is supported in a style scarcely, if at all inferior, to that of St. Carlos, at Naples. There are three other theatres. At *La Scala* there are seventy performers in the orchestra. The pit is large, very commodious, and respectably filled. The admission is two francs: at the Theatre del Re, 8½d.

The *Schools* in the *University*, or *Institute*, are numerous: those of Painting and Architecture are famous.

The *Observatory*, raised in 1765 by the Jesuits, is one of the finest in Europe.

REMARKS.—The Marquis of Hertford and the Countess of Semiloff, a Russian, entertain on a grand scale. The trade of the city is by no means extensive. Rice is the principal production, and the natives suffer much in the cultivation of it. The porcelain of Milan is beautiful; and the manufacture of snuff and tobacco considerable.

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grow them; the oil was delicious; the pastures were abundantly stocked with cattle; the mountains were clothed with fine timber, and contained quarries of the choicest marble; the forests swarmed with game; and the navigable rivers afforded a constant communication from city to city. All these advantages, and many more, beautiful modern Italy still enjoys.

LODI contains 12,000 inhabitants. The cathedral is a handsome one; and on the bridge Napoleon gained one of his most important victories. The cheese called Parmesan is made here. After dusk the gates of Lodi, which are remarkable for their architectural beauty, are closed; but the traveller will be admitted on the payment of a small fee to the guards. Lodi Vecchio, the *Laus Pompeii* of the Romans, was three miles from the present town of Lodi.

PIACENZA was anciently called *Placentia*, and is delightfully situated between the Po and the Trebia. The cathedral, which was built in the twelfth century, is very splendid, and contains several superb paintings. On the side of the Po towards Piacenza is a custom-house, where a fee frequently has the effect of rescuing travellers from the delay and unpleasantness of being searched. In the time of Hannibal, Piacenza was a place of great strength and importance. The church of *La Madonna del Compagna* and the town-hall are worthy of being visited. All the houses are built of brick. The hotels are good, and there is a tolerable theatre. The *Via Posthumia* ran in this vicinity, and the Trebia is sufficiently known to every scholar, on account of the sanguinary battle which was fought on its banks.

Between Piacenza and *Fiorenzuola* the Appenine views are delightful; and the *Larda*, which is always dry in summer, is passed.

FIORENZUOLA is a small town, but the inns are excellent.

BORGO SAN DONINO is so called after St. Doninus, who was put to death here. The asylum for the poor owes its origin to Napoleon.

Near this place is Catel Guelfo, from which the Guelphs derived their name.

PARMA is a place of great antiquity, it being doubtful whether it was founded by the Gauls or the Etruscans. It was formerly much celebrated for its wool. It is a handsome town: the walls are nearly four miles in extent, and the population is 35,000; but the city is nevertheless dull and melancholy. The cathedral has a cupola painted by Corregio, in his best style: it also contains a monument to Petrarch. The church of St. John is a majestic structure. The other buildings are the Sticcata, St. Paul's Convent, the Royal Academy, &c. In the latter are antiquities from Velleia, which was about 13 leagues distant. It was buried by a mountain falling upon it in the fourth century. The *Farnesian Theatre*, built entirely of wood, is the largest in the world. It will easily contain 6000 persons, and some say 9000: it is greatly out of repair. The new theatre was finished in 1830: it is handsome, and will accommodate 2000 persons.

At the *Palazzo Geardino* are five Cupids, the last work executed by Augustin Caracci.

REGGIO was anciently styled *Regium Lepidum*, from Æmilius Lepidus, to whom it owed its origin. It was here that Brutus was slain by Pompey's orders. Ariosto was born at Reggio; and not far distant is Corregio, the birth-place of the immortal painter of the same name: he died when about 40 years of age. The *Albergo Reale* is a good hotel.

RUBIERA is an old and decaying fortress. There is a fine bridge here, and a column, said to be in honour of Napoleon.

MODENA appears to have been founded at the same time as Parma. It is a rapidly improving town, and the promenades on the ramparts are delightful. In the church are some fine works of art, and the University has long enjoyed a high repute. The Ducal Palace is a splendid edifice, and contains numerous paintings of the highest character, by the best masters. The Duke of Modena detests the English, and has all the inclination necessary to constitute a tyrant. After the murder of Cæsar, Brutus found an asylum at Modena. *Hotel*, the *Albergo Reale*.

CASTEL FRANCO is the first town in the Papal territories.

BOLOGNA is most pleasantly situated on the Rheno river, at the base of the Appenine. It has 70,000 inhabitants; it is well built, and is healthy. The cathedral was built in 1600; and the *Annunciation* was the last work of Ludovico Caracci. The church of St. Petronius was built so early as 432, and restored in 1400. Clement VIII. crowned Charles V. in this church. Guido was buried in the Dominican church, in which are some of his paintings. Lo Studio is a palace attached to the university. The Library is large, and the Museums extensive. The University once contained 6000 students, but its celebrity has greatly declined. Bologna is still, however, a place where literature, science, and refinement characterise the better classes. As a place for the education of youth it still possesses many advantages; and for a permanent residence, it holds out many inducements which few other cities can afford. The *Academy of Arts* contains a small but exceedingly choice collection of paintings: there are several by Domenichino. There are also good collections at the Palazzo Marescalchi, the Palazzo Sampiere, the Palazzo Aldrovandini, the Palazzo Tanara, &c. &c. The Bologna theatre is very extensive; and the façades of the numerous richly adorned palaces captivate the beholder with their splendour and beauty. There are two remarkable towers at Bologna: one erected in 1109, and the other in 1118. Guido, Domenichino, the Caracci, and Benedict XIV. were all born in this city; and the phosphorescent stone is obtained from a hill in the vicinity. The church of the *Madonna della Guardia* has a portico of 640 arches, erected at the expense of various institutions, public bodies, &c. The burial-place without the walls, which was completed by Napoleon, contains the remains of Banti, the Braham of his day.

If the traveller has time he ought to visit *S. Michelle in Bosco*, to enjoy its lovely views and scenery.

HOTEL.—*Hôtel Switzzera.*

IMOLA hasrisen on the spot where the *Forum Cornelii*, built by Sylla, formerly stood. It is at the entrance to the plains of Lombardy.

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resembles the bend of the elbow. The port, which the Emperor Trajan erected, was the finest in Italy, and is at present the see of a bishop: it is on two hills. The streets are narrow, and contain nothing worthy of attention. The Jews are very numerous.

In 1797 it was taken by General Victor, but shortly after restored to the Pope. Two years subsequently it yielded, after thirteen days' siege, to the Russians. In 1801 it again fell into the hands of the French; and in 1838 it was restored to the Pope.

It has a sugar refinery, and manufactures white lead brought from England. A great deal of soap is also made here. Its exports are wool, silk, ship-biscuits, sail-cloth, sulphur, fruit, alum, and soap.

The harbour abounds with a kind of shell-fish, which are in high estimation amongst epicures: at Rome they are called "Dainties fit for Cardinals." The triumphal arch of Trajan is still almost perfect. At Ancona the tide does not rise above a foot.

The traveller will receive every attention and civility from Messrs. Costantini, the bankers.

HOTELS EN ROUTE.—*Lodi*—Post House; *Piacenza*—Albergo delle tre Ganasce, and the S. Marco; *St. Donino*—La Croce Bianca, and Albergo del Angelo; *Parma*—Il Paone, is remarkably comfortable; *Reggio*—Albergo Reale; *Modena*—Albergo Reale: here is an excellent hotel; *Bologna*—Grande Albergo, Imperiale Albergo de S. Marco.

From Ancona, the Austrian steamers proceed to the Archipelago, Athens, and Asia Minor.—(*See Notabilia.*)

§ 2.—*From Milan to Venice.*

The diligence leaves Milan for Venice three times a-week.

BRESCIA.

The first town of any importance is *Bergamo;* and next, at about 30 miles distant, *Brescia*, which has 50,000 inhabitants. In the churches are found pictures by Paul Veronese, Titian, and Bassano. There is a small museum replete with interest, as containing an extensive collection of Roman antiquities, said to be of the time of Vespasian.

The Campo Santo is also an object worthy the traveller's attention.

The *Hôtel le Due Torri* is a good one.

VERONA.

Verona is beautifully situated, partly on a hill which forms the last swell of the Alps, and partly on the borders of an immense plain, extending from those mountains to the Appenines. Some fine palaces, a theatre, and some religious structures, decorate the city; but the Roman amphitheatre, erected by Flaminius, will be the great objcet of interest. Nearly all the circumference, forming the ornamental part, has long since been destroyed, but the rest is in a fine state of preservation. There are forty-five rows of steps, or ranges of seats, carried all round, and formed of fine blocks of marble; upon which 22,000 persons may be seated. The traveller will be disappointed in looking for Juliet's tomb, to find something which more strongly resembles a horse-trough. The streets are spacious and well paved. A visit to the principal square will place all the best buildings before the traveller. Pliny the Elder, Vitruvius, Catullus, and Cornelius Nepos were all born here, and statues or busts have been erected to their memory. The population is about 45,000; and silk is the principal manfacture in which they are engaged. It was originally one of Cæsar's colonies. In 774, it became subject to Charlemagne. In 1796, it was added to Italy; and in 1814, it became again subject to Austria.

HOTEL.—*Le Due Torri.* Ices at Verona are good at 2d. a glass.

Diligence from Verona to Vicenza, five hours; Vicenza to Padua, five hours. Diligence from Verona to Venice, 15 francs, gondola included.

VICENZA.

Vicenza is a town and province of Austrian Italy. It contains 25,000 inhabitants. It is clean and cheerful, and the style of the magnificent buildings has been introduced in the façade of Carlton Terrace. A great number of the nobility of Lombardy reside at Vicenza. The rides and drives are varied and delightful. The mansions are

spacious, and all the necessaries and luxuries of life are cheap. A family with £1000 a-year can live at Vicenza, in a style equal to that of those who have five times that income in England. The residents are exceeding affable.

The buildings which attract most attention are principally by that celebrated architect Palladio, who lived and died here. His house forms one of the sights of the town. Here are also the remains of an ancient theatre, which appear to have attracted the attention of Palladio; but their insignificance never entitled them to general notice. In 1824, a young architect, named Migliorenza, took the neglected "Teatro Berga" under his protection, and wrote a dissertation on it, which was thought by most to be hypothetical and visionary, and gained him little applause. The Archduke, however, the viceroy of Lombardy, entered into the views of Migliorenza, whose sagacity has been fully vindicated by subsequent excavations. In clearing out the Teatro Berga, several fragments of ancient sculpture were found, and have been deposited in the Palazzo Chiericati, which is now converted into a public museum. The province is very fertile, and contains a population of 310,000.

PADUA.

Padua, the birth-place of Livy, and which is still a considerable town, with 50,000 inhabitants and a university. The abbey of Justina and its church will be found beautiful specimens of architecture, while the piazza running along in front, is one of the largest and noblest in Europe. As Mr. Eustace justly remarks, Padua is still a great, and, in many respects, a beautiful city. Its circumference is near seven miles, and notwithstanding the general narrowness of the streets, many of its buildings, both public and private are truly magnificent. Several canals traverse the town. The arched saloon in the town hall is the largest in Europe. The palace of the Commandant is a charming structure. The university was new modelled in 1814: there are 32 professors and about 300 students. In the dark ages Padua was an independent state; but it became subject to the Carrara family in the fourteenth century; and in the following century it was embodied in the Venetian republic. BELZONI the traveller was a native of

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of ships for its defence. In 451, a considerable addition was made to its wealth and population, by most of the respectable inhabitants around flying hither from the hostile aggressions of Attila.

In 679, a chief, or doge, with supreme power and the right of nominating his successor, was elected; and no material change in the government took place till the thirteenth century, and when he was deprived of the latter part of his functions, and the grand council, which consisted of 500 or 600 members, reduced their acting number to forty, who delegated their power to ten, and these again to three, who were thus invested with an uncontrolled and unquestionable power over the lives and property of all.

Upon the discovery of the ashes of St. Mark, in Alexandria, in the year 810, they were conveyed thither, and the apostle was declared to be the patron saint of Venice.

The Venetians continued to extend their commerce, and to augment their territories, until sixty islands, connected by five hundred bridges, formed their state. A group of mere huts became converted into a city of palaces: and though destitute of land, and of the means for producing the necessaries of life, with no other defence than their lagunes and their navy, and a population never exceeding 200,000 souls, they grew up into a mighty republic, which was absolute mistress and queen of the Adriatic, held the balance of power in Italy, defied the European league, extended her conquests along every shore of the Mediterranean, and despoiled Egypt, Syria, Turkey, and Greece, of their glorious monuments, in order to embellish her own proud palaces withal—

> "She look'd a sea Cybele, fresh from ocean,
> Rising with her tiara of proud towers
> At airy distance with majestic motion,
> A ruler of the waters and their powers:
> And such she was;—her daughters had their dowers
> From spoils of nations, and the exhaustless East
> Pour'd in her lap all gems in sparkling showers:
> In purple was she robed, and of her feast
> Monarchs partook, and deem'd their dignity increased."

The Venetians were the first people in Italy who had printed books. They originated a Gazette in the year 1600, and the example was followed at Oxford in 1667,

and at Vienna in 1700. They also undertook the discovery of America, and the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope.

It is worthy of remark, that since the regeneration of Egypt, under that astonishing man, Mahomed Ali, that country appears likely to become again the route to the East, and to be the entrepôt of the wealth of Europe and the riches of India.

But the decline of Venice was to be as extraordinary as its rise had been. The progress of manufactures in the west of Europe, while her's remained stationary, and the loss of the Morea, the Archipelago, and Cyprus to the Turks, and of the Italian provinces to the French, at once put an end to her commercial empire, and paralysed her arms. She made an ineffectual struggle for some time, to regain her lost possessions in the Levant: but a series of disasters abroad, with increased administrative terrors at home, at length reduced her, at the commencement of the eighteenth century, to a state of mere passive existence, in which she ingloriously dragged along, until the great council, threatened with external aggression, and fearing the violence of the people, whose rights they had so long usurped, declared the government to be defunct, burnt the golden book, in which the names of the self-constituted aristocracy were inserted, and, without striking a blow in its defence, permitted the winged lion of their saint to be supplanted by the eagle of France, amidst the enthusiastic shouts of the multitude!*

By the treaty of Campo Formio, in 1798, the Ionian possessions of Venice were ceded to the French, and the once imperious Queen of the Adriatic was made subject to Austrian domination—

"An emperor tramples where an emperor knelt."
. . . . "Venice lost and won,
Her thirteen hundred years of freedom done,
Sinks, like a sea-weed, into whence she rose!"

Venice, however, is still beautiful in her ruins.

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* It is a curious fact, that during the decline of the state, the numbers of the priesthood and the vices of the people increased in an almost equal ratio—the former, until there was one priest for every fifty-four persons; the later, until women sold their children, and magistrates enforced the contracts!

"You may break, you may ruin, the vase if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still!"

The Piazzo St. Marco, and the adjoining edifices, form a group to which Europe offers nothing in comparison. Around three-fourths of the Piazzo is the Procurative, or Arcade, over which reside the Viceroy and nobility; and this is flanked by the Royal Mint and Garden. The remainder of the Piazzo is occupied by a tower, built in the twelfth century (from which Galileo made his astronomical observations), and the church of St. Mark, wherein repose the remains of the apostle. It was began in 976, and finished in 1071. It is of the Greek and Arabic style of architecture, and is composed entirely of marble and mosaics, having 500 columns of the most precious and varied specimens of the former, including Oriental alabaster, jasper, verde antique, and porphyry, some of which are said to have belonged to the temple at Jerusalem. Over the portico, are "The Bronze Horses," which 1500 years since were so highly appreciated for their antiquity and beauty, as to be considered the finest ornaments of the Hippodrome in Constantinople. These, and the Equestrian Statue of M. Aurelius, in the Roman capital, are the only ancient monuments in metal now extant.

The Palazzo Ducale, or Palace of the Doge, a continuation of the same range of buildings, is a magnificent structure, supported by an infinity of columns, every one of which has a different cap. It is approached by the Giant's Staircase, of pure Carrara marble; the ornaments of which are chiselled with all the minutiæ of cameos. Its interior, from the massive carving and gilding of the ceiling, and the fine and valuable paintings inserted therein, greatly surpasses all oriential pretension; but, like a Turkish seraglio, it had its secret council or divan, and its executioner's rooms—the waters of the Adriatic being substituted for those of the Bosphorus.

In different parts of the exterior were placed lions' mouths, cut in marble, for the reception of anonymous accusations. It had also its inquisition, with thumb-screws, and other devices, to extort confessions; with cachots or cells, twenty feet below the canal, for winter; with others called piombi, in the roof, for summer, to put to the torture those who were suspected of dissenting from

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from the churches and belfries which they have scratched upon the walls."

The interior of most of the palaces and churches in Venice are so adorned with chef-d'œuvres, in sculpture and painting, that they would occupy the traveller's attention for any length of time. None of the numerous magnificent structures and repositories of which Venice can boast, ought to escape the tourist, if he have time to examine them in detail; but presuming that not to be the case, we strongly recommend him to visit the Academia della Belle Arti, Barbarigo, Pisani, Manfrini, Vice Ré and Ducal palaces; St. Giovanni e Paolo, St. Georgio Maggiore, Redentore, Gesuiti, Scalzi, della Salute, St. Rocco, and St. Zeminiano churches; the Armenian convent; two granite columns, brought from the Archipelago, one supporting a saint, and the other the winged lion; and the Arsenal, at the gate of which is seen the lion of the Piræus. Amongst the curiosities are several thumbscrews, and a model of the Bucentaur. The ground was rescued from the sea, and formed into a garden by Napoleon.

Venice is well situated for an occasional tour. It has a fine and agreeable climate, and the palace of a doge may be rented at less than £60 a-year, and a box at the opera—to which only those of Naples and Milan are superior—for half that sum. The gondola, which supersedes the carriage, with two men, who officiate as servants, entails an expense of but four shillings a day; and for the supply of necessaries and luxuries, "the merchant of Venice" enjoys all the advantages of a free port. Yet, notwithstanding all this, as well as the hospitality with which strangers are treated, the amusement to be derived from either of five theatres, concerts, and nightly soirées, Venice is little resorted to. The reason of this does not lie very deep. "A stranger may soon delight in Venice, but I doubt if he could ever feel at home. Every hour would be a contradiction to his whole past existence. There must be thousands here who never saw a hill, or a wood, or an ear of corn growing, or a vineyard, or a green field, or heard a bird sing, except in a cage, or slaked their thirst, even in this thirsty climate, at a spring-head, or saw its waters bubbling from out the earth: spring water, like other luxuries, is an importation.

"Everything at Venice is dreamlike: what is more so than to walk on the Rialto, where Antonio spat on the Jew's gaberdine?—to stand where Othello addressed the assembled senate?—to lose yourself in search of old Priuli's palace? And for realities, go to St. Mark's of an evening; see its fine square in all its marble beauty; the domes and minarets of its old church; the barbaric gloom of the doge's palace; its proud touring campanile: look upon the famous Corinthian horses, and think of their emigration; on the winged lion of the Piræus;—walk in the illumination of its long line of cafés;—observe the variety of costume,—the thin veil covering the pale Venetian beauty;—the Turks with their beards, and caftans, and long pipes, and chess-playing; the Greeks with their skull-caps and richly laced jackets:—look at this and believe it real, and ever after put faith in the Thousand and One Tales.

"Venice is in everything delightful. It is the most picturesque city in Europe, and full of character and variety. In its palaces and public buildings, you may read sermons in stones. The history of Venice is written upon her front, from the rude, massy, frowning architecture of barbarism and power, to modern elegance and imbecility."

But with all this, Venice, as already intimated, is an unintelligible place; strange and perplexing in everything to the stranger, who can scarcely accommodate himself to scenes and circumstances so different to all he has ever seen and experienced before. It has been hastily said, that "it is not merely that there are canals and gondolas; that it is all canal and all gondola. It can be likened to nothing but a large fleet, wind-bound; you order your boat and row round, and all that are at leisure do the same."—How can a being, who all his life long has been used to riding and walking, settle down in a short time to so altered a mode of life?

The Venetians are a lively, ingenious, and generous people, extravagantly fond of amusements, and much addicted to humour. The fair sex are given to great levity of manner, and no woman thinks it *comme il faut* to be seen much in the society of her husband, or to be thought living without a *cavalière servente*. Lord Byron says,

"The general state of morals here is much the same as in the doge's time: a woman is virtuous who limits herself to her husband and one lover; those who have more are considered a little wild or diffuse. Love, in this part of the world is no sinecure, changing or going upon renewed leases. The carnival of Venice is the season when every body makes up their intrigues for the ensuing year, and cuts for partners for the next deal."

The carnival, however, is no longer what it was. Out of doors, it is confined to a few miserable masked figures, the characters being supported only by the lower orders. In society, it is somewhat better; and the balls and soirées are kept up with great spirit, when the traveller, if at Venice, will have to bear testimony to their hospitality.

The city is about two miles long. The Venetians excel in making gold chains, which exceed all others in fineness and delicacy. Beautiful ear-rings, necklaces, and other trinkets are made from the shells of the Adriatic, which the Venetians sell at a very cheap rate. Lodgings are much easier to be obtained, and the charge for them is still less since the Emperor of Austria visited Venice, after his coronation at Milan in 1838.

The HOTELS at Venice are the *Lioni Bianci*, *Daniell's*, and the *Europa*. The first-mentioned of these is the most reasonable; and at the last there is a table d'hôte every day at five o'clock.

CONVEYANCE.—Places can be taken at Venice for Milan in the diligence, which runs in connexicn with the gondola to Maestre.

Messrs. Holmes and Co., the English bankers, whose house is always open for the reception and entertainment of respectable travellers, will furnish the earliest and most ample information relative to the sailing of steam-boats in the Adriatic, the Levant, or the Red Sea, and will cash bankers' bills or circular notes, whether they be addressed to their firm or not. They will likewise take charge of any consignments to or from any part of the globe. Too much cannot be said of the obliging civility which is manifested by the gentlemen of this firm.

At Venice the traveller can take a steamer in the evening at nine o'clock, and arrive at Trieste the next morning at six

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own doors. The best building in the town is the Exchange.

The *Piazetta di Ricardo* is said to have received its name from Richard Cœur de Lion: it is a small square, in which he is supposed to have been confined on his return from the Holy Land. The *Cathedral* is dedicated to St. Justin, and is very ancient. The mosaics are rich, and the form is round, corresponding with the Byzantine style. The new *Lazaretto* is out of the town, and is one of the most extensive, as it is most assuredly one of the best directed in Europe. It is approached by a separate harbour, in which 60 vessels can lie; 200 persons can be accommodated in the building, and the wall round it is about twenty feet high. There is a *tribunal of commerce*, before which all commercial disputes are arranged, subject to certain laws, without any appeal to law courts of the ordinary character. Delay and great expenses are thus avoided; and there is little doubt that more substantial justice is rendered to all parties. The climate is very changeable; and the traveller who seeks for a shade from the oppressive winds which assail Trieste will be sadly disappointed. Many English reside here: they have erected a chapel, in which Divine service is performed as in their own country. Various wines and liqueurs can be bought cheap at Trieste. Steamers go to Venice twice a-week or oftener, and the fare is about five florins. There is now a constant communication by steam with the eastern world: those to Constantinople, corresponding with others on the Black Sea and the Danube, completely round to the Austrian capital. There is an eilwagon to Vienna twice a-week, and a post-wagon every day by Adelsburg and Gratz.

A pleasant excursion for three or four days, by water or by land-journey, may be made to *Pola*, a mass of Roman remains in great perfection. At *Zara* the famous maraschino is made; and at Spalatra, are the ruins of the palace of Dioclesian. At *Adelsburg*, there is the most striking cavern on the continent: it is incomparably finer than that at Antiparos.

Sir Thomas Sorrel, the consul-general at Trieste, is remarkable for his hospitality to his countrymen, and for his zealous discharge of his duties.

The traveller will find the greatest attention from Messrs. Morel, Ernst, and Co., bankers.

The Schwartzen Alder is a good hotel. There is a table d'hôte.

From Trieste, the Austrian steamers proceed for the East, according to the following Tariff :—

LLOYD'S AUSTRIAN TARIFF.

From		PRICE OF CABIN. 1st Cab. £ s.	2d Cab. £ s.
TRIESTE to	Ancona	1 17	1 2
,,	Corfu	6 4	4 4
,,	Patras	7 16	5 6
,,	Island of Candia	10 0	6 16
,,	Athens	10 0	6 16
,,	Syra	10 0	6 16
,,	Smyrna	11 6	7 14
,,	Dardanelles	11 6	7 14
,,	Constantinople	12 10	8 10
,,	Alexandria	13 0	8 18
ANCONA,			
,,	Corfu	4 12	3 2
,,	Patras	6 4	4 4
,,	Island of Candia	8 16	5 18
,,	Athens	8 16	5 18
,,	Syra	8 16	5 18
,,	Smyrna	10 8	7 0
,,	Dardanelles	10 8	7 0
,,	Constantinople	12 0	8 2
,,	Alexandria	12 10	8 10
CORFU,			
,,	Patras	1 12	1 2
,,	Island of Candia	4 14	3 4
,,	Athens	4 14	3 4
,,	Syra	4 14	3 4
,,	Smyrna	6 6	4 6
,,	Dardanelles	6 6	4 16
,,	Constantinople	8 8	5 16
,,	Alexandria	8 18	6 0

		PRICE OF CABIN.			
		1st Cab.		2d Cab.	
From		£	s.	£	s.
PATRAS to	Island of Candia	3	18	2	12
,,	Athens	3	18	2	12
,,	Syra	3	18	2	12
,,	Smyrna	5	14	3	18
,,	Dardanelles	5	14	3	18
,,	Constantinople	7	12	5	4
,,	Alexandria	8	8	5	16
ISLAND OF CANDIA,					
,,	Athens	1	18	1	6
,,	Syra	1	12	1	2
,,	Smyrna	3	4	2	4
,,	Dardanelles	3	16	2	12
,,	Constantinople	5	14	3	18
,,	Alexandria	5	2	3	10
ATHENS,					
,,	Syra	1	0	0	14
,,	Smyrna	2	12	1	16
,,	Dardanelles	3	4	2	4
,,	Constantinople	4	10	3	2
,,	Alexandria	6	6	4	6
SYRA,					
,,	Smyrna	1	18	1	
,,	Dardanelles	2	10	1	1
,,	Constantinople	3	16	2	1
,,	Alexandria	5	12	3	16
SMYRNA,					
,,	Dardanelles	1	1	1	6
,,	Constantinople	3		2	2
,,	Alexandria	6	18	4	14
DARDANELLES,					
,,	Constantinople	1	18	1	
,,	Alexandria	7	10	5	
		8	16	5	16

Notices to Passengers.

Children under 10 years of age, not requiring a separate bed, pay half-price.

The weight of luggage allowed to each passenger, is fixed at 40 killogrames for the first cabin; 30 for the second.

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other four months, from November to February, they leave only once a month, the 5th, and extend the voyage to Cattaro; touching, in returning, the ports of Lussin-Piccolo, Zaro, Sebenico, Spolato, Lesina, Curzola, and Ragusa.

Between Trieste and Venice.—A steamer leaves regularly three times a-week, from Trieste for Venice: Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, in the evening.

From Venice for Trieste, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The voyage is generally made in nine hours.

Steamers leave Trieste for Syra, touching at Ancona, Corfu, Patras, and Athens, the 1st and 16th of every month, at four o'clock in the afternoon, where they form a junction with the Austrian steamers, which arrive there from Constantinople on the 5th and 20th, having called at the Dardanelles and Smyrna.

SECTION III.

FROM PARIS TO MUNICH.

There are two routes to be described under this section: § 1, By way of *Nancy*; § 2, By way of *Metz* and *Frankfort*.

CHAPTER I.

MUNICH, *VIA* NANCY.

There is little between Paris and Nancy to engage the traveller's attention.

VOID trades in cattle and cheese.

TOUL is situated on the Moselle, and the country abounds with excellent wines. It contains several military institutions founded by former bishops. The old Episcopal Palace is a good building. The Cathedral is not a bad specimen of the gothic: it was commenced in 965, but it was not completed till 1446. Strong china is made here; but the principal articles of commerce are brandy and wines.

NANCY.

HISTORY.—Nancy owes its origin to the first Duke of Lorraine, previously Ladislaus, king of Poland. He was related to Louis XV. of France; and upon taking up his residence in that country he received this dukedom. It was built in the eleventh century.

DESCRIPTION.—It is a large and handsome town, and

is considered one of the most beautiful in France. The streets are broad and handsome, and the squares spacious. Fountains are numerous, and the promenades delightful.

BUILDINGS.—The *Museum* contains some good paintings. In the Cathedral are the splendid tombs of the Dukes of Lorraine. In one of the churches in the old town is the marble mausoleum of King Stanislaus of Poland: it is one of Girardin's best works. There are eight hospitals at Nancy, an exchange, a theatre, &c. The *Place Royal* is well deserving of a visit. The Library contains 23,000 volumes; and there is also a good botanical garden.

REMARKS.—Callot the engraver, Pallisot St. Lambert, a philosopher and poet, with Moltévant, and some other men of science, were born here. Nancy is a bishopric and a post-town; population, about 30,000.

TRADE, &c.—It is celebrated for embroidered collars and handkerchiefs. For types, cloths, and liqueurs it is also famous.

HOTEL.—*Le Petit Paris.*

LUNEVILLE.—Luneville is a very neat town. On the *Place Neuve* is a beautiful fountain. Attached to the barracks is a riding-school, in which 200 men can exercise on horseback. The court of the Dukes of Lorraine was formerly held here. In 1801, a treaty of peace between Austria and France was concluded at Luneville. The Marquise de Chatelet, Voltaire's heroine, was buried here. It manufactures gloves, coarse stockings, cloths, &c.

HOTEL.—*La Poste.*

EPERNEY is famed for its champagne. If, whilst changing horses, the traveller is induced to taste it he will be astonished at the inferiority of its quality: this is not surprising, as all the best is destined to foreign markets. It has often been remarked that champagne, like most French wines, is better in London than in France: but the traveller is strongly recommended to see the cellars belonging to the principal houses at Eperney. The writer knows of no journeys of equal length, excepting perhaps those from Paris to Metz and Lyons, which are so dull and uninteresting as those from Nancy to Strasburg. The winds from the Vosges cause the route to be exceedingly cold

and bleak. The Vosges mountains are supposed to be the oldest known, and the valleys are considered very fertile. From a part of the road on this route may be seen, the Vosges, the Jura, the Alps, and the Black Forest.

At Blamont, on the Vezouze, there are manufactures of china, glass-houses, and mineral waters.

STRASBURG.

HISTORY.—Strasburg existed prior to the Christian era, and was known to the Romans as *Argentoratum*. It received the principles of the Reformation very early; and even to the latter end of the seventeenth century, its inhabitants were mainly Protestant. During the late war it was more than once the scene of bloody contests.

DESCRIPTION.—This frontier town is pleasantly situated on the river Ill, and is a town of considerable strength. It is much divided by canals, over which there are bridges. The houses are high, but heavy and sombre; and with few exceptions the streets are narrow. There are some good buildings in the *Place d'Armes*, which is a large square. The town is semicircular; and in the suburbs there are some pleasant promenades. The plain of Hohenlinden is near.

CHURCHES.—The cathedral is a much admired specimen of the gothic. There are 635 steps to the tower, which is 549 feet high. The largest of the Egyptian Pyramids is only one yard higher. The lower façade, and the stained glass windows of the cathedral, command the admiration of every visitor. From the summit of the tower, said to be the highest in Europe, the view is absolutely enchanting, and commands the surrounding country, the Rhine, the Black Forest, &c. The tower was 150 years in building. Some time ago it suffered considerably from a thunder-storm. The church of St. Thomas contains the tomb of Marshal Saxe, erected in 1777, by Pegalle, by the orders of Louis XV. The marshal is represented advancing, and looking into a coffin, which is held open by Death, in a white sheet, at one end, whilst Hercules mourns at the other extremity; and a female figure, representing France, is endeavouring to prevent the Marshal from advancing further. In the back-ground are

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damp than at Paris. No person can pass the gates after ten o'clock, either into or out of the city.

TRADE, &c.—Strasburg is well situated for trade, being connected by the Rhine with the Neitherlands and Switzerland. The soil of Alsace is very fertile, and produces large quantities of tobacco. The exports are corn, linens, spirits, blankets, carpets, and lace. The Strasburg *Patés de foies gras* are celebrated throughout the world. They are made of the livers of geese, which are increased far beyond the natural size, by the fowls being cooped up in narrow pens, and fed with maize. The duty on the admission of these *patés* into England is very high; they are best in winter.

SCHOOLS.—The only Protestant universities in France are at Montauban and Strasburg. The medical school was re-established in 1802; and there is also a law school.

HOTELS.—The *Hôtel d'Europe;* the *Hôtel de Ville de Paris* is a very comfortable house. The others are *Rothes Haus* (the Red House), in the Grande Place: *Poéle de Vignerons.*

CONVEYANCE.—The *malle-poste* runs to Paris in thirty-six hours; the diligence in forty-four. A carriage may be hired at Strasburg to convey two persons to *Baden Baden* for 10 or 12 francs. The distance is twelve leagues. The diligence from Strasburg to Munich is 20 guilders, or 32 shillings.

BADEN BADEN.

The most gloomy misanthropist will find something to amuse him here, in the season, which is during July and August, although the place is greatly resorted to from May to the middle of October. Its situation is undeniably charming, reposing as it does amongst hills, which are, as it were, the outposts of the Black Forest range. The beautiful scenery is viewed to most advantage from a fine old ruin, situated upon a mountain close to the town. The baths were known to the Romans, who colonized the district. It is by far the most fashionable of the German watering-places; but since the gaming-houses were closed in Paris, Baden Baden appears to have been fixed upon as the head quarters for "*play.*" So strong is the passion for gambling, that even ladies play at roulette,

rouge et noir, &c. &c. The gaming-houses are open all day, and pay a heavy tax to the government, by which they are tolerated. Balls, concerts, and every enjoyment which society affords, can here be had; while for those who prefer the more tranquil delights of retirement and of rural pleasures, the numerous retired valleys and silent woods spread unusual charms. The number of English visitors is very great, and several English gentlemen have purchased seats in the neighbourhood. The greatest attention is paid to our countrymen by the grand duke. Lodgings are cheap, but hotels are dear. Dinners at the Saloon is 4 francs; at the Salmon, 3 francs. The price of a hare is 1s. 6d.; butter is 8d., and meat 3½d. per lb. The best wines of Baden are not a frank per bottle. There are tables d'hôte at almost every hotel; but those most frequented are the Saloon, the Cour de Baden, and the Hôtel de Salm (Salmon). There are thirteen hot springs; the highest degree of heat is 54° Reaumer; and the lowest 37°. Over the principal one a handsome pump-room has been erected. The castle of the Dukes of Baden is remarkable for its dungeons, and for the bloody deeds which are said to have been perpetrated in them. In the parish church are the tombs of the Margraves of Baden, many of whom distinguished themselves in the crusades. The "Nuns of the Holy Sepulchre" conduct a school at the east of the town; and the chaunt services in the convent chapel should be attended by every lover of melody. The principal promenades and lounge at Baden Baden, are the *Promenade* and *Conversations Haus*. The assemblies are frequent; theatres, reading-rooms, gardens, pleasure-grounds, and an excellent restaurant, are all attached to the establishment. Dr. Hutton, a skilful English physician, has fixed his residence at Baden Baden. There is a circulating library, an English news-room, and, in fact, every luxury which an Englishman can enjoy or desire.

CARLSRUHE.

This place contains about 20,000 inhabitants, and is the chief town of the Grand Duchy of Baden. It was not begun until 1750, and is pleasantly built, though uninteresting. The town arose from a hunting-lodge having been

built there by one of the Margraves of Baden. The city is in the form of a wheel, and the streets branch off like spokes from the palace, which is as the centre. The palace contains nothing remarkable. There is a theatre near to it which is open once a-week, and the opera is very good. The churches are well built. From the *bleythurm*, a turret of the palace, there is a delightful view of the city. The obelisk of red sandstone in the great square marks the place where the founder of Carlsruhe is interred. The Picture Gallery, Botanical Gardens, and Museum contain nothing particular. Between this and Baden is an hospital, founded by Baron Stultz. There is a good supply of newspapers at *the Club*, to which strangers are admitted on the introduction of a member.

There are *conveyances* three times a-week to Munich and Vienna, and daily to Stutgard, Frankfort, Baden, and Basle; and a voiture may be hired to Stutgard for 20 florins.

HOTELS.—The *Poste* is good, but the prices are high; *Hôtel d'Angleterre* is very comfortable and moderate.

STUTGARD.

Stutgard is the capital of Würtemberg, and the residence of the court, ambassadors, &c. It is closely pent up within hills which rise close to it, and which are covered with vines. From its confined situation, and from being built on the side of the stagnant *Nesenbach*, it is far from being a healthy town. It is exceedingly dull, and possesses few works of art, or other attractions, to engage the traveller's attention. The houses are plain and homely in their appearance, and most of them have been built since 1805. The palace is an enormous building of freestone: it was commenced in 1746, and is decorated with a profusion of ornaments, which amounts almost to vulgarity. In the library, it is said there are 197,000 volumes. In one room of the palace there are five works of Canova, and others by Dannecker. The studio of the latter is still shewn. Some models of Pompeii, Herculaneum, &c. are interesting, as are also the zoological curiosities and the museum. The *palace gardens*, to which all persons are admitted, are beautifully laid out. Near to them is the Liebstall, or king's stables, which generally contains

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may be seen. In 1805, this town was ingloriously surrendered to the French, without making an effort, though 20,000 Austrians, well armed and with plenty of provisions, were in the fortress. The cathedral is by far the largest in Germany, and is celebrated for its painted windows. A curious story is told here about the Emperor Maximilian, who is said to have stood with one foot on the parapet of the tower of the cathedral, and to have balanced a wheel on the other.

HOTELS.—*Hirsch ; Ochse.*

CONVEYANCES.—Elegant and commodious steamers descend the Danube from Ulm to Ratisbon or Regensberg, where they arrive in the evening. They leave Ratisbon the next morning, and arrive at Linz in the evening. They leave here next morning, and arrive at Vienna in the afternoon. The passage from Ulm to Vienna is thus comfortably made in three days; or from Ratisbon in two days. The best way for travellers starting from England, is to go up the Rhine either to Strasburg, and from thence to Ulm or to Mayence, and from thence to Ratisbon; which can be done by the well-known steamer, *Batavier*, leaving London every Sunday for Rotterdam. This vessel is in direct communication with the steamers from Rotterdam to Mayence, where passengers arrive on the Friday. The fares are, from—

	1st Cabin. £	s.	2nd Cabin. £	s.	d.
London to Mayence	3	12	2	8	7
Ulm to Ratisbon	1	7	0	18	0
Ratisbon to Linz	1	10	1	0	0
Linz to Vienna	1	0	0	13	0

THE RIVER DANUBE.

Extent of the River.—Scenery, &c.—Historical Associations.—Improved Navigation.—Its importance to Europe.

The Danube, though inferior to the Volga, in point of extent, may, in consequence of its central position,* be

* By placing the map of Europe at a trifling distance, with the S.W. corner upwards, it will be found to resemble the form of a woman in a sitting posture, her head being Spain, her neck France, her right hand Italy, and her left England; the Danube taking its rise from

considered the first river in Europe. Taking its rise at Elsingham, in the Black Forest, in the Duchy of Baden, it continues its tortuous course through a long extent of country, washing the shores of Würtemberg, Bavaria, Austria, Hungary, and Turkey, and at length empties itself, by four mouths, into the Black Sea, at a distance of 1825 miles from its source.

A voyage down the Danube, therefore, which thus separates European Turkey from the great northern states, will lay open to the observation of the traveller, the physical, moral, and political peculiarities of many and interesting countries; familiarise him with the geographical position of the most important states of Europe; and furnish the means of forming a clear insight into the main features of that great political problem which holds so prominent a place in the diplomacy of the present day.

Although not so richly diversified in natural history as the Rhine, the countries along the Danube have been highly favoured by nature, and are liberally adorned by art—

> "A blending of all beauties; streams and dells,
> And chiefless castles breathing stern farewells
> From grey but leafy walls, where ruin greenly dwells."

No river in the world is more intimately associated with interesting historical facts than the Danube. The detention of Richard Cœur de Lion in one of its numerous castles, on his way back from Palestine, is matter of record; but its chief historic interest is derived from the numerous heroic actions which, from a very remote to a very recent period, have distinguished it as the theatre of war. The Romans, who once commanded it, surrendered it to the Goths and Huns, the former of whom poured

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the heart. This view of the great European countries, as they lie pourtrayed upon the map, might furnish an interesting theme for imaginative speculation. Italy, the representative of the fine arts, has the appearance of being a withered and decayed member of the body, while England, which represents the sciences and useful arts, has all the appearance of full health and vigour. Did Austria possess the enterprising and industrial energy of our own country, how might that river, which pours forth its waters throughout the whole extent of her mighty empire, be made to carry moral and political fertilization to the hearths and homes of all her children, and to give them a distinctive pre-eminence amongst the nations of the world!

forth from its banks those hordes, who erected thrones in Spain, Gaul, and Italy, and who, by the physical strength of their numbers, devastated and overwhelmed the more polished empires of Greece and Rome; while the others dictated terms to the Roman Pontiff on his knees, at the gates of "the Eternal City," within sight of the Vatican; extended their conquests into France, Germany, and Dacia; signalised themselves in the Crusades; and waged wars, offensive and defensive, for many centuries, with little intermission, but with varied success.

The cessation of these conflicts, however, has not tended to secure the countries bordering the Danube all those advantages which it is so capable of conferring. The obstinacy of the Turkish character, and the hostile position in which that so long kept the Ottomans towards other countries, together with the natural obstacles which presented themselves to the navigation of the river, have been the chief reasons of this. All these circumstances, however, are now in a considerable degree removed; and the Danube, while it defines and guards, more effectually than any other barrier could do, the limits of states and kingdoms, and fertilizes their lands, will become largely contributory to the extension of civilization in the greater portion of the globe.

The formation of a society in Vienna for the navigation of the Danube, enrolling amongst its members the most distinguished of the Austrian and Hungarian nobility, including the Royal Palatine himself, brother of the late Emperor of Austria, and which, at great expense, completed the navigation by steam to Constantinople, Smyrna, and Trebizond, has been followed by the formation of similar companies in London, Marseilles, and Trieste, the object of which is to co-operate in forming an uninterrupted line of communication with the Eastern world. To this they have no doubt been mainly instigated by the indefatigable and unceasing exertions of Mr. WAGHORN. England having previously established a communication by steam to Malta, the Ionian Islands, Alexandria, and Syria, will extend the communication to India by way of the Isthmus of Suez and the Red Sea. France has established eight steamers, of 160-horse power and of 42 men, mounting two guns, and commanded by officers of the

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of the principal towns in Europe, inhabited chiefly by princes. Its history is intimately mixed up with that of many of the German Diets. It began to decay when its commerce was in a degree removed by the discovery of the passage round the Cape; and the religious wars in the 17th century had their full share in causing the desolation which has befallen it. The appearance of the old mansions is calculated to impress the beholder with exalted ideas of the former, but departed splendour of this once busy and magnificent city. The town-hall is the first building which Augsburg contains. The cathedral, which is irregular and heavy, is remarkable only for some rough figures in the Byzantine art, which are supposed to have been made about the middle of the 15th century. The *palace*, which is close to the cathedral, is now used for public offices. It was formerly an episcopal palace; and it was here that the celebrated Protestant declaration, known as the *Confession of Augsburg*, was submitted to Charles V., in 1530. It was also here that Luther and Cardinal Gaeta held a conference in 1542, on the merits of the Reformed Faith. The gallery of paintings has been despoiled of all its attractions to increase those of the gallery at Munich. Baron Cotta is the proprietor of the well-known Augsburg gazette, called *Allgemeine Zeitung*: it has great political influence, and is more widely circulated than any other journal in Germany. On the *bourse* there is a club established where the supply of newspapers is plentiful. Holbein, the father of the celebrated painter, was born at Augsburg. The chief cannon foundry of Bavaria is also at this place.

HOTELS.—At the *Drei Mohren* the wines are very good; the others are the *Goldene Traube* (Grapes), and *Weissen Lamn*; the latter may be considered as a second-rate house.

CONVEYANCES.—To Munich and Ulm every day; Nuremberg twice; and to Wurtzburg and Innsbruck once. Augsburg is a great resort for lohnkucher, or vetturino: and the traveller may arrange to travel by them to any part of Germany at a very low rate.

From Augsburg to Munich the distance is 8 German miles, or 41 English. The journey is accomplished through an exceedingly flat country in about eight hours. The

mountains of the Tyrol, which are occasionally seen to the north, are almost the only relief to the dull and cheerless prospect. The road crosses the *Lech* river, near to which is the town of Friedberg. It is situated at the end of an avenue six miles in length. The castle was erected by the Dukes of Bavaria, as a check upon the aggressions of the prelates of Augsburg. *Schwabhausen* is a village comically perched on the summit of a steep hill, which rises out of a very flat and desolate plain. *Nymphenberg*, a royal palace, lies to the left. A rail-road from Augsburg to Munich will, in all probability, be opened in the autumn of the present year; and there are at present 3000 men employed on the *Ludswig Canal*, which was planned to form a communication between the Rhine and the Danube. The expense of this vast work is defrayed by the King of Bavaria. His majesty was one of the warmest and most devoted of the Philhellenists, previous to the emancipation of Greece.

MUNICH.

Munich is forty-one miles from Augsburg, and the eilwagen is eight hours on the road. It is situated in a large plain, which is 1568 feet above the level of the sea, and contains nearly 100,000 inhabitants: it is well known as the cheapest and one of the best cities on the continent. Until 1175 it was a very inconsiderable place, and even in the last century it had little of importance or beauty to recommend it. It is the capital of Bavaria, and is called the Athens of Germany; a title for which it is mainly indebted to the munificence of Ludwig, the present king, who is considered the most accomplished sovereign in Europe. In the works of the new city, his majesty has had the aid of the talents of M. Klenze, who is perhaps the first architect of the age. Considering the situation and circumstances of Munich, it is astonishing from whence the funds have been derived, which were required for erecting so many and such splendid buildings, as have been raised during the present reign; and the number of which is still increasing. It is matter of congratulation that the King of Greece was chosen from the royal house of Bavaria. King Otho has the benefit of his father's counsel and advice in the construction of the new city at

Athens, and also in the restoration and renovation of many of the precious relics which attract the scholar and the antiquarian to that classic soil. King Ludwig is particularly attentive to English travellers; who likewise experience the greatest civility, kindness, and hospitality from Lord Erskine, the English ambassador. His majesty speaks English.

The *Dusseldorf Gallery*, the *Egina marbles*, and the numerous productions of modern artists will afford abundant gratification. The patronage of his majesty is liberally extended, not only to architecture but to the arts in general, and the number of resident artists in Munich is not less than 500. The *Palace* and the *Glyptothek* were paid for out of the king's privy purse; and though his territories are so small, he has earned the admiration of Europe by the magnitude and splendour of the undertakings which he has accomplished. The *Ludwig's Stasse* is the noblest street in Munich, and contains several magnificent public edifices. The churches are not upon a scale of splendour corresponding with that of the other buildings. The cathedral was built in 1488. At the *Jesuits' Church* the music is very fine; and the monument erected here to Eugene Beauharnois, Duke of Leuchtenberg, by *Thorswaldsen*, deserves to be noticed. The *Church of St. Lewis*, commenced in 1837, exhibits a front which is considered an architectural chef-d'œuvre, and contains some excellent frescoes by Cornelius. *All Saints' Church* is a most elegant structure; and the gothic church in the suburb *Au* is very handsome. The nineteen large painted windows will, however, form its principal attraction. A third new church was commenced in 1835, opposite the Glyptothek, which, when completed, will be very handsome.

The *Glyptothek*, or sculpture gallery, was erected by Klenze for the present King when he was Crown Prince. It is of the Ionic order, and, together with the valuable collection which it contains, was paid for by his majesty out of his own private funds. Travellers are admitted gratis, *with tickets*, on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday. Admission *without tickets* on Friday, from nine to twelve. Except when the king is not at Munich, it is closed on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The vestibule is forty-eight

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refined taste and sound judgment. The *New Post-office*, is copied from that at Rome. The hofgarten is a large enclosure near to the palace, and is well planted. It is girded with an open arcade, which displays in frescos and paintings most of the remarkable events in Bavarian history. In the garden is the bazaar, which includes cafés, a reading-room, &c. The *Library* is the largest but one in the world, that being the library at Paris. The Munich library contains 540,000 volumes and 16,000 MSS. It has been stated to a committee of the English House of Commons, that the Munich library contains 800,000 volumes; but the above estimate will be found more accurate. The library abounds with literary curiosities, and the reading-room may be visited from eight till one on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. On every day but Sundays strangers can view the immense collection of engravings and of Greek and Roman medals. Munich has not much to boast of in its *scientific collections*; the Brazilian collection in the museum of natural history is the most interesting. On any day but Sundays strangers can gain admittance through the porter, who expects a small gratuity. The *University* was founded in 1472, at Ingoldstadt; in 1800, it was fixed at Landshut; and in 1826, was transferred to Munich, where it is frequented by about 1500 students. The *Theatre* is admirably constructed, and its internal arrangements and machinery render it a model for such buildings. It is generally open four days in the week, and possesses an excellent orchestra, the best in Germany, and equal to any in Europe. It is liberally encouraged by his majesty. The prices are for boxes, 2s.; for the stalls, 1s. 8d.; pit, 1s. 4d. The *Odeum* is an assembly-room, in which the winter balls and concerts are regularly held. The *English Garden* is a good imitation of what it purports to be: it was planned by Count Romford, and is much frequented as an agreeable promenade. In *Carolinen Platz* is a bronze obelisk to the memory of 30,000 Bavarians, who fell, fighting for Napoleon, in the Russian campaign in 1812. It is 100 feet high. Near the library is an *Institution for the Blind*, which is ably superintended by M. Görtner. The *Museum* is a club to which strangers may be introduced for a month. In the reading-room, the leading journals of Europe will

be found. A subscription of three zwanzigers will procure admission for a stranger for a month into a reading-room in the colonnade of the hofgarten. The *palace* of the Duke Maximilian is one of the most splendid in Munich. It was erected by M. Klenze; and can be seen when the duke is absent. The *Leuchtenberg Gallery* is next in merit to those of his majesty. It contains celebrated pictures by Raphael, Leonardo da Vinci, Paul Veronese, and Salvator Rosa. There are likewise some superb Murillos, and a Magdalen and the Graces, by Canova. M. Hubes, M. Klenze, M. Kirschbrum, M. Speth, and others have also good private collections. The *Academy of the Sciences* was founded by Joseph III., anno 1759. In 1800 *lithography* was invented at Munich, by Senne-felder; and Munich telescopes are celebrated for their great power. There is an excellent institution at Munich *(The Club)* for the encouragement of young artists, who have the liberty of sending in their pictures, which are then raffled for by the gentlemen of whom the club is composed. In the *environs* of Munich are numerous tea-gardens and taverns, which are much resorted to by the people, to drink beer and dance. The *manners* of the inhabitants of Munich are said to be very loose. The public cemetery near the Sendling gate is very large, and both Protestants and Catholics are interred in it. *Nymphenberg* is a royal palace, three miles from Munich, which the traveller should visit: it was erected in the 17th century.

The Folksfest is a kind of agricultural meeting, which is held every October, under the patronage of the King. It is a period of great rejoicing in Munich, and throughout the adjoining villages. For those who seek to *live economically*, Munich holds out advantages which no other city can afford. A gentleman who resided there for eight months, states, that he had a large furnished chamber for £1 per month; a man to attend him twice a day, one dollar per month; and he agreed with the proprietor of the best hotel for his dinner, a pint of wine, a cup of coffee, and a glass of brandy, for 45 florins per month. Posting is 10d. a mile, and a carriage for the afternoon is 4s. Horses are very cheap, and good ones can be purchased for £25. A pair of horses can be kept a month for about 50s. A coachman receives 40s. a month, and supplies his

own food; and for 35s. a month, including board wages, an excellent indoor servant can be procured; a valet-de-place is paid four zwanzigers, or 2s. 8d. a day; and the cost of hackney-coaches is one florin, or 2s. an hour, and 48 kr. for each subsequent hour. A suite of rooms on the first floor, consisting of three or four apartments, can be had for £4 a month; and two rooms for a bachelor, with a kitchen and a room for a servant, will not cost more than 35s. a month.

HOTELS.—The *Golden Hirsch* is most frequented by English travellers, and is considered the first in the city. The dinner hour at the table d'hôte is at four o'clock, 1fl. 12kr. Englishmen prefer this to the other hotels, at which they dine at one. As the prices of apartments are not fixed at the Golden Hirsch, arrangements should be made respecting them. There are three other hotels of more moderate pretensions, at which the traveller will find equal accommodation at much less expense. These are the *Goldene Kreutz*, the *Goldene Haan*, and the *Swartzen Adler*. Dinner at the table d'hôte is about 2fr. There are also some excellent restaurateurs. The best *café* is Tombozi's.

LODGINGS above the bazaar, in the Royal Hof Garten, are strongly recommended as the best in Munich. A military band plays there twice a-week.

SLEDGING is very fashionable in winter: the sledges and saddlery belonging to the royal family are extremely well worth seeing. Game abounds; and a traveller, by paying a trifle per annum, may have as much shooting as he pleases.

PASSPORTS must be delivered on arriving at Munich, to be signed by the police and the English ambassador. A *carte de sejour* is necessary for those who stay above seven days.

CONVEYANCES from Munich to any part of the continent are numerous.

Having brought the traveller on his journey as far as Munich, by way of Nancy, we must go back to Paris, and proceed to the same point, by way of Metz and Frankfort, for the assistance of those who may prefer that route from Paris, or who proceed by the Rhine.

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islands in the Meuse are much frequented. A bell which weighed 24,000lbs. was destroyed here by lightning. The sweetmeats of Verdun are celebrated throughout France. Fine marble is found in the vicinity The altar in the church of St. Vannes is much admired. Verdun was a depôt for English prisoners during the last war.

At VARENNES, which is near Verdun, Louis XVI. was captured.

METZ

Is the chief town in the department of the Moselle. One of the chieftains of the Gauls anciently resided here; and at present it has an academy, a board of trade, and a royal college. It is also the see of a bishop. The gothic cathedral is 363 feet long and 73 feet broad: the height of the tower is 345 feet. The library contains 60,000 volumes; and the theatre is an excellent one. Near to it are the remains of a very large aqueduct, consisting of seventeen arches, seven of which are still perfect. Metz is celebrated for its beer, hams, liqueurs, and sweetmeats. Its inlaid work is much admired. Glass, china, snuff-boxes, and furniture are made here. The population is about 40,000.

Hôtel de l'Europe is an excellent hotel; the proprietor has also a house in the country, where the traveller may pass as much time as is agreeable to himself, and the hotel keeper will procure him shooting if he requires it.

After leaving Metz for *Manheim*, the traveller arrives at Forback, where there is the first *douane*, or custom-house, on the route from France to Frankfort.

SARREBRUCK is the first Prussian town. It was known to the Romans; and near it is a grotto cut out of a rock, which was anciently used for Pagan rites. Papier-machée snuff-boxes are made here in great numbers.

HOTELS, both extortionate and bad.

MANHEIM.

This town has about 20,700 inhabitants, and upwards of 300 respectable English families have made it their residence. This has arisen from its being one of the cheapest and most agreeable places on the continent. The traveller will find in it very few objects of attraction. The

palace is the chief building; it is very large, but exhibits nothing striking in its architecture: one wing of it is in ruins; another portion of it is now a *gallery* of paintings, but the works are of a very inferior class. The gardens are behind the palace, and have much to recommend them. The theatre is upon a large scale; and near to the chief entrance is the house in which Kotzebue was murdered by Sand. Messrs. Artaria and Co. have an establishment, at which travellers may supply themselves with anything which they may require in connexion with the literature, history, or science of the countries through which their routes may lay. Manheim is celebrated for the number of sieges which it has undergone. It began to exist as a town in 1606; and within a hundred years was twice destroyed and twice rebuilt. In 1794, the French bombarded it; and in 1795, it shared the same fate from Austria. In 1689, it was taken by a French general, who determined upon its destruction, but offered to let the people of Manheim themselves lay it in ashes. They were allowed twenty days to do so, and at the end of that period it was done by the French soldiers. After the last siege only 14 houses remained. Being defenceless, it is now no longer an object of strife. It consists of only eleven streets, which are not named, but distinguished by the letters of the alphabet. Good water is scarce, but the town is remarkably clean.

HOTELS.—*La Cour du Palatinat* is the most expensive; *Rheinischer Hof* and *Russcher Hof* are good houses.

HEIDELBERG.

Heidelberg, like Manheim, has repeatedly experienced the horrors of war. At one period it enjoyed all the splendour which commercial prosperity and court patronage could confer. It has been bombarded five times, taken by assault thrice, and twice has it been consumed by fire. In the capture of it by the French under Chamilly, in 1693, the cruelties they practised upon the Protestants were such, that history scarcely affords a parallel. The Library contains 120,000 volumes in addition to many MSS. Part of it was sent as a present to the Pope by the Bavarians, who took the entire; but in 1815, every volume was restored by the sovereign pontiff. The University, which

was founded in 1386, and which is the oldest in Germany, contained 800 students a few years ago; but recent events have greatly diminished that number. As a school of law and physic, Heidelberg ranks very high. The public buildings are by no means attractive; most of the ancient ones have been destroyed. The church is divided by a partition wall, and under the same roof both Protestants and Catholics assemble for their devotions. The most ancient church in the town is that of St. Peter. On the door of this church, Jerome of Prague fixed his memorable propositions, which he explained and defended to large multitudes in the church-yard.

The *Castle of Heidelberg* is the principal object of curiosity. Ten times has it been subject to the ravages of war. In 1764, after it had been put into thorough repair it was burnt by lightning. For about a century it has been in ruins; but it is so vast, so romantic and picturesque, that it is still viewed with the most intense interest. Part of it is called the *English Palace*, from having been erected for the daughter of James I., who was also grand-daughter of Mary Queen of Scots. The *Heidelberg tun* is the largest wine-cask known: it is in one of the cellars of the castle, and holds 800 hogsheads, or 283,000 bottles. It has not been filled since 1769. The gardens afford views which cannot be surpassed in beauty. The rage for duelling amongst the students was formerly very great, four or five combats frequently taking place in one day. The Neckar river has many interesting places and views on its banks. Heidelberg is an exceedingly cheap place; and the conveyances in all directions are very numerous.

HOTELS.—*Prince Karl; Hôtel de Holland.* The latter has not been long established.

The road from Heidelberg to Darmstadt is one of great beauty. It is perfectly level, running through a range of hills, the fertility and luxuriant vegetation of which cannot be surpassed. The road is called *Bergstrasse.* The author of "*Autumn near the Rhine*" says, "Almost every mountain near the Bergstrasse is crowned by a castle, one of those relics of the days of knighthood, which, embosomed in the woods of beech or surrounded by vineyards, adds the interest of its antiquity and chivalrous associa-

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at Frankfort; and the British consul is Mr. Koch, an extensive banker and a highly respected citizen: his kindness to travellers is beyond all praise. Such travellers as intend to visit Austria or Italy, should not fail to get their passports *visé* at Frankfort. The principal business of the city consists in money transactions. The *Rothschilds* are a Frankfort family, and were born in a miserable street called the *Judengasse*. The Jews were long treated with great cruelty here, but they are now fully tolerated. Their synagogue deserves to be visited, and so does the splendid villa of the Rothschilds, outside the Brockenheim gate. The Frankfort fairs are declining in importance. They are held at Easter and a month afterwards. Nearly all the booths are shops for the sale of pipes; and the other goods exposed for sale are of an inferior kind, but they are cheap. These fairs offer but little to interest the traveller, they being chiefly of a commercial nature; and most bargains are made from samples of goods, so that very few things are exhibited publicly. The cathedral was built in the thirteenth century, and the choir in the year 1338. St. Bernard preached a crusade in this church, and is said to have wrought miracles in it: it contains a few curious tombs. The Römer, or town-house, is associated with numerous interesting historical associations. Here the emperors were elected, and banquets given in honour of the event, whilst kings and princes attended at the emperors' table. *St. Leonhard's* church occupies the site of the palace of Charlemagne. The *Palace of the Teutonic Knights* is in ruins. The *Stædel Museum of Pictures* is open daily from ten to one, and may be visited gratuitously by any person: it contains some good paintings and a few frescoes. The *Museum of Natural History* is well supplied with very rare specimens from the Red Sea, Nubia, Abyssinia, and Egypt: they were collected by Rüppel, a native of this town, who enjoyed a pension from the city. On Wednesdays the museum is open from two to four, and on Fridays from eleven to one; but on payment of a small gratuity the traveller may see the specimens at any time. The statue of Ariadne, by *Dannecker*, is one of the finest productions of later times. The works of this excellent artist are by no means sufficiently appreciated in England. The library is not extensive,

but the selection of books is judicious. In it the first Bible, printed by Guttemberg, may be seen, bearing date 1450—1455. There is also a portrait of Luther, and a pair of that great reformer's shoes. In the French Protestant church English service is performed every Sunday at twelve. The theatre is not remarkable for either its excellence or defects. At the *Cassino* an immense number of newspapers are taken in: great liberality prevails as to the admission of strangers. *Public gardens* surround the town, where the fortifications were formerly erected. The *Garden of Main Lust* is much frequented by the higher orders on summer evenings. The shop of Mr. Jngel, the bookseller, near the guard-house, has been properly styled, "the Galignani's of Frankfort." At *Offenback*, Dr. Becker educates English young gentlemen. Weisbaden, the Brunnen of Nassau, and the Taunus mountains, are all pleasant trips from Frankfort. GOETHE was born in this city, and his house can still be seen. The family coat of arms consists of three lyres: it is emblazoned over the door, an appropriate bearing for so distinguished a poet.

HOTELS.—No city in Europe can compete with Frankfort for hotel accommodations. The *Hôtel de Russie*, is a splendid establishment, and may be considered the first and most expensive. The hotels *Weisen Swann* and *d'Angleterre* are good ones, but *Hôtel Weidenbush* is the least expensive. During the fair, in a room in this hotel, a table is set for 1000 persons for dinner, and a band of music plays at each end of the room: the proprietors are exceedingly attentive and civil. Persons wishing to stay some time in this town, may make an arrangement at this hotel that will astonish for its moderation.

Frankfort is a grand rendezvous for vetturinos from all parts of Germany. The Wiedenbush is the resort of most of these. The traveller who intends hiring one of these carriages, or taking advantage of a return one, should make his intention known, as the competition amongst the coachmen tends generally to reduce the charges.

In Germany persons wishing to travel alone may obtain of the postmaster a small car with one horse.

CONVEYANCES.—Eilwagens go daily to Coblentz in 12, to Leipsig in 38, and to Basle in 48 hours. They

go daily to *Strasburg* and Baden; and they start every Thursday for Vienna, *via* Nuremberg: they reach Vienna on the Tuesday following. There is almost hourly communications with Mayence, from whence steam-boats descend the Rhine.

FROM FRANKFORT TO WURZBERG AND NUREMBERG.

The traveller will not be allowed to pass the frontier unless his passport is signed by the Bavarian minister. The distance is 137 English miles. At Sehgenstadt a daughter of Charlemagne and her husband, who was that monarch's secretary, are buried. The Bavarian frontier is at *Stockstadt*, where passports must be produced. *Dettingen*, where the English and Austrians gained an important victory over the French, in 1743, is not far distant from this place. *Aschaffenburg* is a large and pretty town. The *royal palace* was built in 1606, and its architecture resembles the Elizabethian. The road then runs for nearly twenty miles through the *Spezart* forest, which is exceedingly wild and very scantily inhabited. Near to the *Tell* convent is the establishment of König and Bäuer, who were the inventors of the steam-press which prints with cylinders.

WURZBURG

Is situated on the Maine, and has 27,000 inhabitants. For many hundred years it was ruled by bishops who were princes, and had vast wealth and influence. Under their sway numerous churches were founded and endowed, but they are now shorn of their magnificence. The streets are narrow and the buildings ancient. The *citadel* may be visited by any stranger. It is said to occupy the place of one of the many castles built in Gaul by Drusus, and is alleged by others to have been originally a heathen temple. With many relics of a feudal strong-hold, modern improvements, even so recent as the last century, are apparent in its different departments. Of all the monastic establishments for which Wurzburg was once celebrated, only three now remain. The university is now thought little of except for its school of medicine: it was founded near the close of the sixteenth century. There is a magnificent hospital for the sick, with sixty-two win-

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ceased to be a free city in 1806, by a decree of Napoleon, who transferred it to Bavaria. The proud days of the city were in the 15th and 16th centuries, when it was the entrepôt for all the trade of the East and West. Not only by its carrying trade, but much more by its manufactures of hardware, it attained a high degree of wealth and importance, of which it has been deprived, chiefly by the discovery of the passage to India round the Cape; by the desolating effects of war; and last, though by no means least, by the selfishness and intolerance of the inhabitants themselves. It had formerly 70,000 inhabitants within its walls, but at present it has barely half that number. Notwithstanding the decay of its commerce, the city itself is but little changed. Its feudal walls, and many of its boasted 365 turrets—its immense ditch-gates and towers, still remain. Its churches and public buildings have been but little injured either by war, by vicious taste, or by the love of plunder. The palaces of its nobles and merchants, in a state of great perfection, serve as unerring records of the magnificence of which they were once the scenes and the receptacles. An eloquent writer has said, "Nuremberg, though *dull* in a commercial sense, will afford to the traveller of taste, high entertainment for several days. In its ancient and palmy state, when the seat of arts and commerce, it was termed the Gothic Athens; it may at present be regarded as a sort of Pompeii of the Middle Ages." Our limits will not permit us to do more than briefly mention some of the principal places which the traveller ought to visit. The *Church of St. Sebald* possesses great beauty, and the carvings and sculptures are very interesting; but the shrine of St. Sebald, the masterpiece of *Peter Vissher* will engage the most attention: it cost the artist and five of his sons 13 years incessant labour. In the *rector's house* is a splendid painted glass window. The chapel of St. Maurice is now a picture-gallery, with scarcely a good painting. The *imperial* castle is supposed to have been partly erected by Frederick I. (1187), although other parts of it are still more ancient. In the yard is a lime-tree said to be 700 years old. A part of the castle is still occupied by the Bavarian king when he visits Nuremberg. The palace collection of pictures is very inferior as a whole; but *Four Apostles* by *Albert Durer*

is worthy of that great artist. There is also Albert's own portrait, which is a copy, the original having been stolen from the panel by one Küffer, who received it to make a copy, and then sold it to the Elector of Bavaria for 550 florins. In the *Church* of *St. Giles (Egydien Kirche)*, a modern edifice, is an altarpiece by Vandyke, and likewise a relief of the Coronation of the Virgin by Adam Kraft. The *Catholic church* and the *beautiful fountain*, both in the market-square, are deserving of notice. Near the *Catholic church* is the goose-market, with another fountain; and near to that is the house of the cobbler poet, Hans Sachs, who wrote 600 poems, which were chiefly satires: he flourished about 1539. The town-hall was originally erected in 1340, but the present edifice dates from 1619. The great hall formed part of the old building, and contains several paintings on its walls by ALBERT DURER, which are much damaged. Secret passages were constructed under the town-hall, to enable the magistrates to escape from popular risings or violence. The government was aristocratic: a few families enjoyed all the power, and from them eight persons were elected to form the executive. Notwithstanding its oligarchical character, the government of Nuremberg was frequenty selected to arbitrate between kings and emperors, when disputes arose. The *Church of St. Laurence*, the largest and noblest in Nuremberg, was founded, A.D. 1274. The west portal, and the bride's door on the north, are not to be exceeded in richness; but, in short, this church presents a mass of attractions to the eye of the traveller. The *repository for the sacramental wafer*, which is so much admired, is by Adam Kraft. He and two of his apprentices worked at it for four years. This artist, whose genius and industry added so many embellishments to his native city, is said to have died a pauper in the hospital. His grave is in the *church-yard of St. John*. The works of *Albert Durer*, who was also born here, are not so numerous: they have been mostly removed from the public places to enrich the collections of princes and institutions; and the decay of wealth in Nuremberg has caused the private collections to exchange masters. There is, however, one of his pictures which still remains in his family. It is the portrait of a rich patrician friend

of the artist's, and is freely shown at stated hours by the holder of it to travellers. Albert Durer's house stands at the corner of a street bearing his name, No. 373: it is now occupied by a society of artists. His grave is No. 649, in the church-yard of St. John, where there are upwards of 3000 tomb-stones. One is to the Behaim family, to whom belonged one of the companions of Vasco de Gama when he sailed round the Cape. There are several other grave-stones, &c., in this cemetery, at which the traveller's curiosity will be gratified. The origin of many important inventions, &c. is associated with this city. Play-cards were made, though perhaps not invented here, in 1380.

In 1390, the first paper-mill in Germany was erected at Nuremberg.

In 1356, cannon were *cast:* those previously used were made of iron bars bound together.

In 1500, Peter Hele made the first watches, called "Nuremberg eggs."

In 1517, the first gun-lock was made.

In 1360, machines for drawing wire were invented.

In 1550, important discoveries in the composition of metals, by Erasmus Ebner.

In 1560, Hans Lobsinger invented the air-gun.

In 1690, clarionet invented by Christopher Denner.

DURER was a painter, mathematician, sculptor, and engraver; he also excelled as an engineer. VISCHER was a sculptor, and caster in bronze. KRAFT was a sculptor; and STROSS excelled early in carving in wood. SANDRAST was of eminence as a painter. The cloth-weavers of Nuremberg were formerly celebrated, as were its dyers, smiths, armourers, and goldsmiths. MELANCTHON found the school before which his statue is erected, and which is near to the church of St. Giles.

HOTELS.—*Whittelsbacher Hof*, near the post-office; *Der Baierischer Hof; Rothes Ross*, &c.

CONVEYANCES.—Eilwagens start twice a-week from Nuremberg to the following places:—Augsburg, Munich, Anspach, Gemund, Stuttgart, Dresden, Leipsig, Ratisbon, or Regensburg, &c.

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sive, and the instruments of cruelty in the *torture-chamber* are still preserved, and excite the utmost horror at the pain which they must have inflicted. The building erecting upon an eminence by the King of Bavaria is intended for the reception of statues and busts of celebrated characters. The old bishop's palace is now a brewery. Kepler the astronomer died here; and there is a monument to his memory. The club and the theatre are in the same building.

HOTELS.—*Goldene Kreutz; Goldene Engel.*

CONVEYANCES.—Eilwagen once a-week from Ratisbon to Frankfort, through Nuremberg, and twice a-week to Munich.

Steamers ply twice a week between Ratisbon and Vienna, passing Passau, Lintz, and Möelk.

Should the traveller have proceeded to Munich (an account of which we have given, *ante*, p. 91) he must then determine by which route he will reach the point of his destination. He may either proceed by the Tyrol to Venice or Trieste, and there take the steamer for Greece; or he may pass on by eilwagen to Vienna, and thence proceed down the Danube to Constantinople.

Diligences or eilwagens leave Munich for Venice, *via* Innsbruck, Tuesdays and Fridays; they reach Innsbruck in 24 hours. Diligences leave Munich for Vienna, *via* Salzburg four times a-week: the fare to Salzburg is 9 fl. 10kr.; to Vienna, 34fl. 6kr.: there are besides numerous opportunities of proceeding by lohnkutscher. Between Munich and Salzburg there is no object worth notice. From Munich to Innsbruck, if travelling in summer, and not pressed for time, the traveller should take the old road by Sauerlack, Holzkirchen, and Kreuth, the scenery being most romantic.

TARIFF OF THE BAVARO-WURTEMBURG AND AUSTRIAN STEAMERS, FOR 1839.

[*Fl. signifies a florin, equal to about two shillings English. Kr. signifies kreutzer,* 60 *of which are equal to a florin. I. and II. denote the first and second cabin.*]

§ 1.—*Bavaro-Wurtemburg Steamers.*

DESCENT OF THE DANUBE.

		PRICE OF CABIN. I.		II.	
From		*fl*	*kr*	*fl*	*kr*
RATISBONNE	to Stauf	0	51	0	34
,,	Straubing	2	56	1	58
	Bogen	4	4	2	44
	Deggendorf	5	37	3	58
	Hofkirchen et Pleinting .	6	42	4	28
	Vilshofen	6	56	4	38
	Passau	8	16	5	32
,,	Obernzell	9	16	6	12
,,	Englhartszell	10	10	6	48
,,	Wesen-Urfar	11	0	7	21
,,	Aschach	12	50	8	34
	Linz	15	0	10	0

ASCENT OF THE DANUBE.

LINZ,	Aschach	1	15	0	50
	Wesen-Urfar	2	38	1	45
	Englhartszell	3	16	2	10
	Obernzell	3	57	2	37
	Passau	4	42	3	7
	Vilshofen	6	3	4	2
	Hofkirchen et Pleinting .	6	29	4	20
	Deggendorf	6	58	4	40
	Bogen	8	15	5	31
,,	Straubing	9	3	6	2
	Stauf	10	45	7	10
,,	Ratisbonne	11	15	7	30

§ 2.—*Austrian Steamers.*

DESCENT OF THE DANUBE.

			PRICE OF CABIN.			
			I.		II.	
			fl	*kr*	*fl*	*kr*
From	LINZ	to Mauthhausen	2	0	1	20
	,,	Grein	3	0	2	0
	,,	Ybbs	4	0	2	40
	,,	Pöchlarn	5	0	3	20
		Mölk	6	0	4	0
	,,	Stein	8	0	5	20
	,,	Vienne	10	0	6	40
VIENNE,						
	,,	Presbourg	3	30	2	30
		Gönyö	7	30	5	0
		Comorn	8	0	5	20
	,,	Gran	9	30	6	20
	,,	Pesth	12	9	8	0
PRESBURG,						
	,,	Gönyö	4	30	3	0
		Comorn	5	0	3	20
	,,	Gran	6	30	4	20
	,,	Pesth	9	0	6	0
PESTH,						
	,,	Foldvar	3	30	2	20
		Paks	4	30	3	0
	,,	Tolna	5	30	3	40
		Baja	7	0	4	40
		Mohacs	8	0	5	20
		Apatin.	9	30	6	20
	,,	Vukovár	10	50	7	10
		Illok	11	40	7	50
		Neusatz	12	30	8	20
		Semlin	15	0	10	0
	,,	Pancsova	16	0	10	40
		Kubin	16	30	11	0
		Basiasch	17	20	11	30
		Moldava	18	0	12	0
		Drenkova	20	0	13	20
		Orsova	28	0	18	40
		Skela-Cladovi	33	0	22	0

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ASCENT OF THE DANUBE.

From	PRICE OF CABIN. I. dol.	II. dol.
Alexandrette to Rhodes, Cos, and Smyrna, see the tariffs published at Constantinople.		
Smyrne to Constantinople	15	10
„ Salonique	15	10
Salonique to Constantinople	20	15
Trebisonde to Constantinople	30	—

From		I. fl	kr	II. fl	kr
CONSTANTINOPLE	to Varna	22	0	16	0
„	Touldcha	46	0	30	0
„	Galatz	55	0	40	0
GALATZ,					
„	Ibraïla	1	30	1	0
	Hirsova	5	30	3	50
	Silistria	10	20	7	10
	Turtukan, Oltenitza	12	30	8	50
	Roustchouk, Giurgevo	15	30	10	50
..	Sistov, Simnitza	18	30	13	0
„	Nicopoli, Islas	20	40	14	30
„	Oreava, Piquet	24	20	17	0
„	Lom-Palanka	27	20	19	10
„	Viddin, Kalafat	29	30	20	40
„	Sk. Cladovi	35	0	24	30
„	Orsova	40	0	27	50
„	Drenkova	48	0	33	10
DRENKOVA,					
„	Moldava	2	0	1	20
	Basiasch	2	50	1	50
	Kubin	3	30	2	20
„	Pancsova	4	0	2	40
„	Semlin	5	0	3	20
	Neusatz	7	0	4	40
	Illok	8	0	5	20
..	Vukovar	8	50	5	50
	Apatin	9	50	6	30
..	Mohacs	11	0	7	20
	Baja	11	50	7	50

		PRICE OF CABIN. I.		II.	
		fl	*kr*	*fl*	*kr*
DRENKOVA, to	Tolna	13	0	8	10
„	Paks	13	50	9	40
	Földvár	14	30	9	40
„	Pesth	17	0	11	20
PESTH,					
„	Gran	1	40	1	10
	Comorn	2	40	1	40
	Gönyö	3	0	2	0
„	Presbourg	6	0	4	0
„	Vienne	9	0	6	0
VIENNE,					
„	Griefenstein	1	0	0	40
	Tuln	1	0	0	50
	Krems, Stein	1	0	1	0
„	Mölk	3	0	2	0
	Pöchlarn	3	20	2	20
	Ybbs	4	0	2	40
	Grein	5	0	3	20
	Walsee	5	30	3	40
	Mauthhausen	6	0	4	0
„	Lintz	7	0	4	40

Steamers proceed from Ulm to Ratisbon, and from Ratisbon to Lintz: the *Maria Therese* and the *Maximilian* steamers go and return every other day.

Austrian Steamers.

From	June.	July.	August.
Lintz to Vienna, in one day, 6 o'clock morning	3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28.	3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28.	2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27.
Vienna to Lintz, two days, 5 o'clock morning	4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29.	4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29.	3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28.
Vienna to Presburg & Pesth, in one day, 5 o'clock morng.	5, 12, 17, 23, 28.	3, 10, 17, 21, 26, 31.	7, 12. 17, 23, 30.
Pesth to Presburg and Vienna, 6 o'clock morning..	2, 8, 14, 19, 25, 30.	6, 13, 18, 23, 28.	3, 9, 14, 19, 26.
A second steamer, the *Arpad*, from Vienna to Presburg and Pesth, 5 o'clock morng.	3, 9, 14, 19, 26.	1, 7, 13, 19, 24, 29.	4, 9, 14, 21, 27.
Pesth to Presburg and Vienna, 6 o'clock morning	5, 11, 16, 22, 28.	3, 9, 15, 21, 26, 31.	6, 11, 17, 23, 30.

The quarantine regulations render a double line of steam-boats requisite from Pesth. One line proceeds down the left side of the Danube, touching at Wallachia, Moldavia; the other Widdin, Rutschuk, and proceeds to the Levant.

From	June.	July.	August.
Pesth to Semlin and Drenkova.—Friday	7, 21.	5, 19.	2, 16, 30.
Drenkova to Semlin.—Wednesday	12, 26.	10, 24.	7, 21.
Semlin to Pesth.—Friday	14, 28.	15, 26.	9, 23.
Skela, Cladova, to Galatz.—Tuesday	11, 25.	9, 23.	6, 20.

The Steamers for the Turkish side.

	June.	July.	August.
Pesth for Semlin and Drenkova.—Friday	14, 28.	12, 26.	9, 23.
Drenkova to Semlin.—Wednesday.....	5, 19,	3, 17, 31.	14, 28.
Semlin to Pesth.—Friday ..	7, 21.	3, 19, 2.	16, 30.
Gladosnitza to Ibraila.—Tuesday	4, 18.	2, 16, 30.	13, 17.
Ibraila to Gladosnitza.—Saturday.....	8, 22.	6, 20.	3, 17, 31.
Ibraila, by Galatz to Constantinople—Saturday....	8, 22.	6, 20.	3, 17, 31.
Constantinople, by Galatz to Ibraila.—Monday,.....	3, 17.	15, 29.	12, 26.

OBSERVATIONS.

Each passenger is allowed to take 60lbs., Vienna weight, without extra charge.

	f	*k*
The charge for a dog from Lintz to Vienna	1	30
Vienna to Presburg	1	0
Presburg to Pesth	1	0
Pesth to Orsava	2	0
Orsava to Galatz	2	0
Galatz to Constantinople	2	0

The dogs must be tied to the prow of the vessel.
Sick persons are not admitted.
Children under ten years of age pay half price.

Between Pesth and Constantinople, all the vessels are provided, in the first cabins, with berths, mattresses, pillows, and coverings; the berths are numbered, and each person must take care of the number which is given to him before his departure.
The traveller who performs the whole journey has the pre-

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surround it are so high, that they seem to overhang the town, although situated at a considerable distance from it.

The town takes its name from a wooden bridge over the river Inn, on which it is situated. The bridge is celebrated as having been the place where the French were repulsed by the peasants under Hofer. In the *Franciscan Church* there are some splendid monuments. That to Maximilian I., who is buried in Austria, has not its equal on the continent. The row of twenty-eight bronze figures on each side of the aisles were cast early in the fourteenth century, and represent "The Worthies of Europe." They are colossal figures of excellent workmanship, and invariably excite the highest admiration and curiosity of the traveller. The *Silver Chapel* is so called from a silver statue of the virgin, which it once contained: it was erected as a mausoleum for the Archduke Ferdinand and his wife, the burgher's daughter already alluded to. The grave of Hofer is at the entrance of the church. He was shot at Mantua in 1810; and thirteen years after, his remains were conveyed to Innsbruck. The *University* affords gratuitous education, for which it has funds to the amount of 12,000 florins per year. The *Palace* has nothing to induce the traveller to visit it, but the gardens are a pleasant promenade. The *Museum* is confined exclusively to the productions of Tyrol, whether in art or nature. In one of the rooms are several interesting rehes connected with the death of Hofer. In the *Library* there is still preserved the letter which Lord Sidmouth sent to Hofer, with £30,000, as a gift from England to assist the brave defenders of their "fatherland from the tyranny of Napoleon." Unhappily, the gift did not arrive until the struggle had terminated. In the church of the Capuchins is the cell in which Maximilian II., archduke of Austria, made a penitential retreat for a fortnight every year. *Collin*, the sculptor, is buried in the large cemetery at the Spital Church. The post-offiee is in the Neustadt, a very handsome street, and on the left bank of the river is the schooling-house, where the traveller will see astonishing proofs of the skill of the Tyrolese archers. On a market day the appearance of this town is exceedingly interesting, from the variety of the costumes of the country people who frequent it. The

celebrated "*Golden Roof*," of Innsbruck, is a kind of window with a roof of gilt copper, in front of the old residence of the Dukes of Tyrol. One of the dukes, called "empty purse," spent 30,000 ducats upon this piece of foolish extravagance.

HOTELS.—*Goldene Sonne; Schwartzen Adler.*

After leaving Innsbruck, the traveller will cross the Brenner-pass, which can be crossed at all seasons of the year. Beyond this, and about sixty-five miles from Innsbruck, is BOTZEN, where there is an excellent hotel. The *cuisine* would be gratifying to the palate of the choicest Parisian epicure; but this observation does not apply to many other hotels in the Tyrol, and it is highly important that the traveller should see that the bed-linen is properly aired. Botzen, though small, is a very flourishing town, and has a population of about 8000 inhabitants. Four fairs are held here every year. Figs, lemons, olives, and pomegranates flourish in the neighbourhood, where the roads and fields are hemmed in by high roads; and it is, therefore, very difficult to obtain good views.

TRENT.

Thirty miles from Botzen is TRENT, celebrated as having been the place at which a great ecclesiastical "general council" was held, from 1545 to 1563. It was held in the church of *Santa Maria Maggiore*, which is a red marble edifice, and has recently undergone great repairs. In the church, the places are still shewn which each party occupied during the council. Trent has a population of 12,000, and the Italian is the prevailing language. The cathedral was completed in 1212. It is a splendid structure, and is famous for the beauty and splendour of its altar.

Trent is a town of great antiquity; it is a bishop's see, and is situated on the Adige.

HOTEL.—*La Rosa.*

From Trent the traveller may continue his journey by diligence to Verona, and thence to Venice (which have been described in Section 2); or he may make an interesting tour through *Bassano* and *Castella-Franca* (at both of which there are excellent hotels) to *Maestre*, where there are always gondolas, which will convey him to

Venice in two hours. The entire distance from Trent to Venice, by this route, is about ninety-five miles; for Trieste the traveller will leave the Venice road at Vicenza.

SECTION V.

MUNICH TO VIENNA.

SALZBURG.

Salzburg contains 12,000 inhabitants. The town is exceedingly dull, and its main attraction is in the delightfulness of its situation. It is in a valley surrounded by magnificent mountain scenery. It is universally admitted to be by far the most lovely spot in Germany. Every variety of scenery,—mountain and plain,—a beautiful river, wooded slopes, and numerous villas, all contribute to render it in summer deserving of the celebrity which it has acquired. The castle was established in the eleventh century, and was long the refuge of the bishop-princes of Salzburg, from the tumultuous risings of their own disaffected subjects. These bishops enjoyed large incomes; they were possessed of considerable territories; and they frequently led their armies to battle. Strangers cannot see the castle without an order from the commandant of the town. It is now used only for a barrack; and there are always plenty of persons ready to conduct the traveller through it, and amuse him with a glib narrative of the legends and stories which are told respecting it. The torture-chamber, the rack, and the trap-door, through which so many have been consigned to death, still remain. Early in the seventeenth century, the most horrible atrocities were perpetrated against the Protestants in this castle. From the upper balconies of the castle a very fine view is obtained. Some of the houses, which are built near the rocks, are subject to great danger from the falling of earth. In 1669, not less than three hundred persons were destroyed, together with thirteen houses and some public buildings, by one of these landslips. St. Rupert, who died in 620, was the founder of Salzburg. *St. Peter's Church* contains several monuments. One is to the memory of a brother of Haydn, the composer:

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surrounded with diamonds, as do the walls of the cave; in fact, the whole presents a most singular and beautiful appearance. They are close to a place called Hallein, which lies at the foot of a mountain called Durrenberg. The mines have been worked for three centuries and a half: there is no danger attending a visit to them, and they are neither damp nor dirty. Previous to descending, even ladies usually equip themselves in the attire which does not belong to their sex, and then they proceed through a long tunnel to a shaft, or well, which is very dark: this is descended by a kind of inclined plane, which is formed of two poles, which are about a foot asunder. The guide throws his legs across these poles, and holding a strong rope, which is suspended from above to preserve his balance, and then, as he lets it slip through his hands, he descends. Visitors arrange themselves in a similar manner behind him, only they put their hands on his shoulders, and thus the descent is effected. There are three or four such descents as these, and then the traveller arrives at a large apartment, filled with fresh water, and which is being changed into brine, by the dissolving of the salt on the sides and at the top. Visitors make their exit from the mines through a tunnel cut from the rock, which is nearly half a mile long. They are placed on a wooden horse, which the miners hurry along at a rapid pace. About three hours are spent in this singular expedition; but thrice that number of days, would not suffice to examine every part of it. The salt is made in the evaporating-houses in the town, to which the brine is conveyed through wooden pipes.

LINTZ.

At a distance of thirty-five miles is Lintz, a town which is exceedingly uninteresting. It has, however, a singular appearance, from being surrounded by a great number of towers, which command the heights, to the distance of a league. The public buildings are very unimportant. Two rail-roads meet here. One runs 67 miles north, into Bohemia; the other to Wels and Gmunden. Some travellers have affected to discover great beauty in the women of Lintz; but unless those tourists have been mistaken, the Lintz ladies have greatly dege-

nerated. The principal attractions at Lintz are the splendid views in its neighbourhood. The descent of the Danube to Vienna is a most delightful passage. There is a daily correspondence by eilwagen to Vienna.

HOTELS.—The *Goldene Lowe* and the *Stück.*

The land journey from Lintz to Vienna occupies twenty hours. At ST. POLTEN, where those who travel by post usually terminate the first day's journey, there is a very comfortable inn. At *Ebersberg* bridge there was a severe contest, in 1809, between the French and the Austrians: upwards of 12,000 were killed. ENNS separates Upper from Lower Austria. Many Christians were martyred here under Galerius in 305. The walls of the town were built out of the ransom of Richard Cœur de Lion.

At MOELK or MËLK, is the largest monastery in Germany: it belongs to the Benedictines, and was built in 1702. It bears no resemblance to a place of penitential austerity; but, on the contrary, has all the appearance of a luxurious residence. It is tenanted by forty monks, who live in great splendour: each has his own apartments, which are richly carpeted. This is a luxury which, in Germany, is principally confined to palaces and princes. Some idea of the stores in their cellars may be formed from the fact that, during the late wars, they supplied Napoleon's army with 50,000 pints of wine for several days. Napoleon slept in one of the rooms, which commands a view of the Danube. Having set fire to one of his despatches, he threw it on the floor, and the mark which was left by the fire is still shown. The library contains 20,000 volumes, and 1500 MSS.

The INNS are by no means good, and it matters little which the traveller selects.

VIENNA.

The early history of Vienna is involved in great obscurity; and the following is a chronology of the principal events connected with the city.

A.D. 70, in the reign of Vespasian, it was a garrison town for four legions.

In the fourth century the Christian religion was introduced.

Under Charlemagne it was united to France. From 1246 to 1251 there was no sovereign.

In 1315, the University was built by Count Rodolph. Soliman penetrated to the walls with 300,000 men, and was repulsed with a loss of at least 40,000 of them.

In 1657, the Jews were expelled.

In 1677, 120,000 people died of the plague.

In 1681, the column on the Graben was erected, to commemorate the return of the Imperial family after the plague: it is to the honour of the Holy Trinity.

1683.—In September of this year, the finest army ever raised by the Turks was routed by Sobieski, through the imbecility and avarice of Cara Mustapha. The battle took place under the walls; and from this event may be dated the commencement of the downfall of the Ottoman empire. Cara Mustapha met the bowstring as the reward of his misconduct.

In 1697, the Turks were again defeated.

In 1700, the first gazette was printed.

In 1789, campaign against Turkey.

In 1792, war with France.

In 1798, Bernadotte ambassador for France.

In 1805, the French army occupied Vienna.

In 1808, Napoleon engaged to Marie Louise.

In 1809, entry of the French: Buonaparte took up his quarters at Schonbrun, and on the 12th of July signed an armistice.

In 1810, marriage of Napoleon.

In 1814, congress of Vienna.

The last emperor was married four times.

VIENNA is a place which merits attention, as a large, cheerful, bustling city, pleasantly and advantageously situated on the left bank of the Danube, encircled by ramparts that form a dry* and agreeable promenade, which commands an intervening space, called the glacis, lying between these and the suburbs on Forstadts, which are thirty-four in number.

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* By unremitting attention, this place is kept continually dry, the snow, when it falls, being immediately swept away. In this capital the streets are cleaned by night instead of by day, and thus many annoyances are prevented to which the inhabitants of other capitals are subject, where a contrary course is followed.

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royal family return from church through the state apartments. The poorest peasant can, at any time, have an audience with the emperor.

The *Folks Garden*, or garden for the people, is one of the most frequented spots in Vienna; and there is an excellent café in it, where a public concert is given every Sunday night. In a temple in this garden, dedicated to Theseus, is a fine piece of sculpture by Canova.

The *Collection of Engravings* in Vienna is one of the richest and most extensive in Europe. It was commenced by Prince Eugene.

Regalia Office.—Admittance is easily gained. The greatest curiosity is the Regalia of Charlemagne: it was taken out of his grave at Aix-la-Chapelle. There is also what are said to be "a holy spear,"—"the nails of the cross,"—"a tooth of St. John the Baptist,"—"a piece of the true cross," and of "the table cloth used at the Last Supper"!!! There are several objects of immense value and interest in this place, which will be explained to the visitor.

The *Cabinet of Antiquities*, is open from 10 to 12 o'clock, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. In a private room is the celebrated "Leda and the Swan," by Benevenuto Cellini.

The *Archduke's Palace* on the bastion is rather comfortable than splendid: it is famed for its collection of drawings and engravings, and for its library. It boasts of many works by Canova, Raphael, A. Durer, And. del Sarto, &c.

The *Imperial Library* contains 300,000 volumes, and 16,000 MSS., and abounds with antiquities and typographical curiosities.

The *Cabinet of Minerals* is open every Wednesday. In several of its departments, this collection is inferior to none in Europe.

The *Museum of Natural History*, though not on a grand scale, will afford much pleasure to the visitor.

The *Imperial Arsenal* is open to the public on Mondays and Thursdays, from 7 to 10, and from 1 to 5 o'clock; and the *Town Arsenal* is open at nearly the same hours, and on the same days. In winter it is not open after dinner. In the latter is the head of *Cara Mustapha*, and

the cord by which he was strangled on his return from his disastrous expedition. He was buried at Belgrade; and when that town was taken, his head was severed from his body, and taken to Vienna. His shroud is also shown. The town has arms for 24,000 civic guards; and the imperial arsenal, besides a vast number of curiosities, scarcely equalled in any continental collection, contains arms for 150,000 men.

The *Brazilian Museum*.—Amongst the numerous interesting objects which are presented to the traveller in this extensive collection, the following deserve especial notice:—A bird, the size of an eagle, with three large talons in each wing, said to be the greatest enemy the boa-constrictor has to contend with; then the small musquito, so destructive, that if one penetrates the skin in the morning it produces many thousands by night; a large insect, the size of a butterfly, which reflects as much light as a common-size lantern, &c.

The *Ambrass Museum* contains a collection of ancient armour, which is by far the best in Europe.

The *Imperial Picture Gallery* is open on Mondays and Fridays. The collection is extensive, and is generally termed a good one. As specimens of the Austrian school of painting, some full-size pictures by Shnoor may be pointed out. This is the same artist who painted and lithographed the most striking and faithful portrait of young Napoleon. To enumerate all the pictures would far exceed our limits; and the same remark applies to the galleries of Prince Lichtenstein, Esterhazy, Lamburg, Schonbrun, &c.

The *Polytechnic Institute* was established in 1816: it gives a good business education to 500 pupils. The establishment for the encouragement of natural industry merits attention.

The *Normal School* was established as a model for other schools throughout the Austrian dominions; and to its operations must mainly be attributed the fact, that in Vienna the population are better educated than in any other part of the dominions.

The *Asylum for the Insane* has usually 300 patients; and there is an Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in which they are treated with the fondest care.

The *Hospital of the Charitable Brothers* is a most

meritorious institution. It gives the best accommodation to the sick of all countries, without regard to their creed.

The *General Hospital* is an immense structure. It contains 111 sick chambers, and 2000 beds. A lying-in hospital is attached to it. A woman may enter it unseen, and for a small sum will receive every care. She may, if she pleases, leave her child to be sent to the Foundling Hospital. She receives a ticket, which enables her to identify the child; and if by a certain time it is not claimed, it is put to some employment.

The *University* was founded in 1237. The 80 professors are paid by government; and the number of students is about 2000. The professors receive no fees; and the small sums which are paid on admission to certain lectures, are distributed amongst the poorer students, without any regard to their religious opinions. As a school of medicine, this university enjoys a high repute.

The Institution for instructing *Army Surgeons* has a most remarkable and extensive series of anatomical preparations in wax.

AMUSEMENTS OF VIENNA.

Having thus briefly spoken of the principal public buildings, we may give some description of the amusements of the Viennese. They are undoubtedly the most musical people in the world. To the lovers of music, waltzing, and eating, Vienna is an earthly paradise, where every man, whose circumstances are above mediocrity, plays the piano, and where all waltz *à merveille*, and are unanimous in their respect *pour la cuisine*, which, though open to Epicurean criticism, is extremely well understood.

In winter, the amusements of the Viennese chiefly consist in the theatres, besides which, nightly concerts are held, as secondary to the favourite waltz, so quick in its step as to form a singular contrast with the general character of the people, and yet so peculiar as to become identified with all those who live within the sphere of the paternal government. The gentlemen stand in the middle of the saloon, and leave a large space between them

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possessing all the beauties of such a place, exhibit nature in some of her loveliest features. Here an umbrageous walk of nearly a mile in length, and a drive of great extent by its side, are ever filled; the one by large numbers of well-dressed people on foot, the other by two interminable lines of carriages, the interstices and another avenue being filled with equestrians of both sexes, consisting less of the *élite* of Austria than of her contributory states. Large trees, in all the pride and lustihood of their growth, afford shelter to thousands who refresh themselves with ices, coffee, or lemonade; while here and there, a building dedicated to the Vienese muse, and its orchestra illumined by her attendant stars, attracts numbers of waltzers within, and crowds of loitering admirers around it.

At a short remove from these, a circus for horsemanship, menageries for wild beasts, phantasmagorias, roundabouts, and shows, invite others to gratify their several tastes, and minister to their amusements. Sometimes the ear is deafened by the cry of a juggler, or assailed by the importunity of a fortune-teller; and the night occasionally closes by an exhibition of fire-works, at which the Royal family and court attend. There are thus all the concomitants and variety of an English fair, without any of its vulgarity or confusion.

This being an everyday scene, it might be thought that so much gaiety tended to demoralize and impoverish the people. The contrary, however, is the case: it has the effect of refreshing the industrious after their toil; and it prevents those lamentable consequences of idleness and intemperance, of which the instances are so many and so melancholy in our country; none are more cleanly, better dressed, or courteous. An English gentleman, who recently travelled through various countries, and the whole of Germany, under the direction of the British government, for the purpose of enquiring into the condition and management of the poor, declares that he never was in any country that evidenced so much sobriety, so little discontent, and so completely the absence of indigence, as Austria. There has been much exaggeration as to the dissipation which is said to prevail in Vienna. A corps of 700 men are the only conservators of the peace; and disturbances rarely occur. Gaming-houses are unknown,

and there is not any of that unblushing display of vice, so constantly witnessed in London and Paris.

USEFUL REMARKS.

Lodgings are twice as dear in the city as they are in the suburbs. Nearly every door in Vienna is in the care of a porter, who shuts it at ten o'clock at night, and a small fee of three kreutzers, or 1d., is paid to him by every person for whom he opens it after that hour. It rarely occurs that a house is tenanted by one family.

A *valet-de-place* expects to receive from 1fl. 12kr. to 1fl. 48kr. per day.

The *restaurateurs* are very numerous, and their charges are lower than in Paris. The common people dine at twelve or one, and the higher class at four or five. The Emperor dines at two.

The *cafés* are plain, but well frequented. Coffee is generally taken without milk. *Melange* is the term applied to it when milk is mixed with it. It is not usual to call a waiter in Vienna, but to strike your glass instead. There is a great deal of smoking in the cafés, as it is not allowed in the public streets.

Fiacres, or hackney-coaches, superior to any other capital, are to be had in all parts of the town; but there is no fixed rate of payment, and therefore it is necessary to make a bargain with the driver: the usual price being from 1s. 6d. to 2s. an hour. Conveyances to the neighbouring villages are very numerous and cheap; and every means is used to make known the places and times at which they start.

Galignani's Paper, and a good supply of other journals, will be found at the *Handleings Verein*, or Commercial Association. The price of admission is 1 florin. Galignani's Paper may also be read at the café on the Graben.

Jewellery, and particularly small gold chains, are made in great perfection at Vienna.

The *Churches* in Vienna are open from sun-rise until noon, when they shut during the dinner hour. The latter custom is also observed by the leading houses of business.

The *Public Institutions* for the people in Vienna are most liberally supported by the government. The schools,

hospitals, &c. &c. are numerous, and exceedingly well managed.

Women.—The women, who may in general be termed pretty, are devotees to the toilette; but surpassing the French in extravagance, they lose sight of their neat and elegant simplicity.

Carriages.—Vienna carriages are proverbial for their close approximation to those of England, and are to be procured at about one-third of the English price. To keep a carriage is so far a matter of necessity, that the greatest domestic economy is exercised to achieve it; and when it is stated that all the necessary expenses may be kept within the compass of £120 per annum, a judgment may be formed of the cost of a *manège* in the Imperial city.

Carriages, 5 florins, or 10s. a day—half-a-day, beginning at half-past one until midnight, 3 florins, or 6s.; for the evening only, about 3s. 4d. Man servant's wages, 16s. a month; woman servant, 10s.; lady's maid, 20s. To board themselves they require double. Hackney-coaches, 20 swanzickers, or 1s. 4d., an hour.

Money.—Twenty kreutzers make 1 swanzicker.
Sixty do. . 1 gulden.
An Austrian gulden 2s. English.

Cloths are extremely well made. Hats are as good as London made ones, 12s. each. Linen and ladies dresses are also very cheap.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Arnstein and Eskeles; M. Guymüller. At either of these bankers the traveller will meet with every attention, and will obtain any information he may require.

HOTELS.—The *Archduke Charles* is the most fashionable; the *Weissen Schwan*, or White Swan: this is considered the best hotel in Austria; the landlord is obliging and attentive.

Outside the city walls, and pleasantly placed on the Danube, is the *Goldene Lamm:* a list of prices is fixed up in the hall, and rooms are paid for according to their height and size, from 1s. 3d. to 4s. There is a restaurant below, well served, at remarkably low prices.

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geon, Dr. Malfati, the expressive words, *Rappelez vous, mon Prince, que vouz avez un Cœur de Fer dans un Corps, de Verre.*

The gardens of this palace conduct to

HEITZING, a summer resort for the fashionable world, where many of the nobility, including Prince Metternich, have their chateaux. Here are also several large saloons, fitted up with a degree of taste and extravagance peculiar to the Viennese, in which dinners are supplied to thousands, particularly on Sundays, when a band, consisting of a hundred musicians, plays the whole time. Balls are frequently given here on a grand scale.

CLOSTERNEUBERG is approached by a delightful ride on the banks of the Danube. The high antiquity of the convent, and the diversified character of the surrounding scenery, including the castle of Greifinstein, renowned as the prison of Richard Cœur de Lion, produce a deep and lasting impression.

LAXENBERG has little to recommend it as a royal residence; but there is in its grounds the *fac-simile* of an ancient castle, filled with armour, and other interesting relics replete with interest. It is surrounded by a moat; the interior presents armour and implements of war taken from the Turks. The figures represent several Indian kings or chiefs, and articles of vertu innumerable. The tower presents a prison, where an automaton figure of a captive, dressed in coarse brown holland, salutes the stranger: next are the dungeons, one side of which was destined to those intended to be starved to death, the entrance just large enough to admit a man. About half way up the tower is a room for the judges, to which room the prisoner was hauled up from his prison beneath, his head alone being permitted to enter the room, very much like a man in a pillory.

The day's excursion is finished by visiting MUDLING and BRUHL, the Switzerland of Austria.

Baden, about 20 miles distant, is the Cheltenham of the Viennese.

SECTION VI.

FROM LONDON TO THE RHINE AND THE DANUBE.

§ 1.—*From London to the Rhine.*

Parties to whom any of the routes already described are familiar, and who may, therefore, prefer a different one, may proceed from London to Ostend, or Antwerp, and thence through Brussels and Liege to Cologne. They may there ascend the Rhine to Frankfort, from whence they can proceed either by the Danube, or by the Adriatic. The expense of this route will differ little from that of any of the other routes, but some time will be saved in adopting it. The following is a list of steamers, &c. :—

From London to the following Places.	*Via* Rotterdam.						*Via* Antwerp, and from Cologne.				*Via* Ostend, and from Cologne.			
							Exclusive of land conveyance.							
	Chief Cab.			Fore C ab.			Chief Cab.			Fore Cab.	Chief Cab			Fore Cab.		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£ s d	£	s	d	£	s	d
Dusseldorf ..	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	4	0	1 14 0	1	12	0	1	5	6
Cologne	3	0	0	2	0	0		—		—		—			—	
Bonn	3	2	0	2	1	6	2	4	0	1 14 0	1	12	0	1	5	6
Neuwied	3	7	4	2	4	11	2	8	0	1 16 6	1	16	6	1	8	0
Coblence....	3	7	4	2	4	11	2	9	0	1 17 6	1	17	6	1	9	0
Ems	3	10	6	2	8	0	2	12	0	2 0 6	2	0	6	1	12	0
Bingen.....	3	12	0	2	8	7	2	15	6	2 1 6	2	3	0	1	13	0
Kreuznach ..	3	13	6	2	10	1	2	17	0	2 3 0	2	4	6	I	14	6
Bieberich ...	3	12	0	2	8	7	2	16	6	2 2 6	2	4	6	1	14	0
Wiesbaden ..	3	13	3	2	9	0	2	17	0	2 3 0	2	5	0	1	14	6
Mayence....	3	12	0	2	8	7	2	16	6	2 2 6	2	4	6	1	14	0
Frankfort on the Maine	3	16	10	2	12	6	3	0	0	2 6 0	2	8	0	1	17	6

Children under Ten years of age half prices.

On Carriages and Horses booked in London direct for the Rhine, a considerable reduction is made.

For Dogs half the price of Fore Cabin is charged.

The Railroad fare from Antwerp to Liege, (Ans.) 7fr. 50c., or 6s.; Antwerp to Brussels, 3fr., or 2s. 6d.; Ostend to Liege, (Ans.) 14fr., or 11s. 4d.; Ostend to Brussels, 9fr., or 7s. 6d.

The Diligence leaves Liege for Aix-la-Chapelle, (fare 7fr., or 5s. 8d.); and Aix-la-Chapelle for Cologne (3 tha. 3 sg., or 9s. 3d.) twice daily.

It is highly important for all travellers landing at Antwerp or Ostend, with the intention of proceeding to Aix-la-Chapelle, or the Rhine, to bear in mind that they must get their passports *visé* by the Prussian consuls at either of those two places. They will spare themselves much trouble and inconvenience by adopting this precaution before they proceed on their route.

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§ 2.—*Prom London to the Danube.*

Travellers may proceed from London to Hamburg, through Hanover and Prussia to Vienna, and thence descend the Danube. The General Steam Navigation Company's vessels sail as follows:

From London.				From Hamburg.			
Saturday ..	1 June	2	Morn.	Saturday ..	1 June	3	Morn.
Wednesday.	5 ,,	5	,,	Wednesday.	5 ,,	6	,,
Saturday ..	8 ,,	6	,,	Friday	7 ,,	12	Night.
Wednesday.	12 ,,	1	,,	Wednesday.	12 ,,	2	Morn.
Saturday ..	15 ,,	2	,,	Saturday ..	15 ,,	4	,,
Wednesday.	19 ,,	5	,,	Wednesday.	19 ,,	6	,,
Saturday ..	22 ,,	6	,,	Friday	21 ,,	12	Night.
Wednesday.	26 ,,	1	,,	Wednesday.	26 ,,	1	Morn.
Saturday ..	29 ,,	2	,,	Saturday ..	29 ,,	2	,,

Passengers must be on board before 12 o'clock on Tuesday and Friday evenings.

State Dues on Baggage to be paid at Hamburg by the Passengers.

Fares:—Chief Cabin, £4; Fore Cabin, £3; Four Wheel Carriages, £10; Two Wheel ditto, £6; Horses, £7; Dogs, £1 each.

The following shows the total expense of this route:—

	£	s	d
From London to Hamburg, by steamers	4	0	0
,, by sailing vessels £2 2 0			
,, Hamburg to Berlin, about 18 hours	0	15	0
,, Berlin to Dresden, ,, 26 ,, ...	1	4	0
,, Dresden to Prague, ,, 24 ,, ...	1	13	0
,, Prague to Vienna, ,, 24 ,, ...	1	12	0
	£9	4	0

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ALTENBERG has two warm springs, which were known to the Romans.

HAINBURG.—The Royal tobacco manufactory is here, in which 1000 men are employed.

WOLFSTAL is three miles from the last place, and is the custom-house between Austria and Hungary. The officers are very strict.

A *diligence* runs regularly between Vienna and Pressburg, the capital of Hungary, leaving the former place at six o'clock in the morning, and arriving at the latter in seven hours. The fare is 4s.

HUNGARY,

Of which Pressburg forms the capital, is one of the most interesting but least known countries in Europe. It contains about 12,000,000 of inhabitants, and an area of 133,000 square miles. Under the name of Pannonia, it was subdued by the Romans, eleven years before the Christian era, and was conquered by the Huns in the year 433, when the monarchy was founded. Attila, the king, whom Gibbon calls "the supreme monarch of the barbarians," established his court and camp between the Teisse and Danube, in 452. Having led his uncivilized hosts to Rome, Pope Leo and the senators met him at its gates, and prostrating themselves, besought him to spare the city; which he did, upon condition of its becoming tributary to him. In 462, the Huns struck terror into France and Germany; and after becoming masters of the latter, and of all Dacia, they were united under Charlemagne; but in 920, shook off the French yoke. In 1010, they embraced Christianity; and Louis, their last king, was killed in battle, at Mohatz, in 1526. In 1684, a bloody war commenced between the Hungarians and Mahomet IV.; but the coalition effected between them and Sobieski, king of Poland, the Venetians, and Peter the Great, led to the utter defeat of the Turks, in 1686. Mustapha, the son of Mahomet, concluded the peace of Carlowitz, in 1699, by which Austria became possessed of all Hungary, which had been in the hands of the Turks ever since the time of Ferdinand I. Possession of the country was disputed, however, until 1739, when, by the

treaty of Belgrade, the Sultan renounced for ever his pretensions to it. A decrease of the population and a check to civilization were the natural consequences of these contests, which had endured, with little intermission, for nearly 1600 years: viz. from 154 to 1739.

Voltaire describes the Hungarians as a proud and generous nation, the scourge of tyrants, and the defender of its sovereign. Gibbon says of Hungary, that it was adapted to the production of great bodies and slow minds. As the title of a noble descends to all his posterity, the great increase in the number of this class* has reduced the majority of them to a miserable and proud poverty, and has completely prevented the creation of an intervening class. Ridiculously devoted to ancient customs, as indeed to everything Hungarian, they are pertinaciously opposed to all innovation, and take advantage of a multiplicity of legal absurdities to exempt themselves and their retainers from every sort of direct taxation, tithe, and local impost, and to throw the whole burthen of these upon the operative and unrepresented body; who, having made the roads and erected the bridges, are obliged to pay the toll; whilst others, who from poverty are compelled to move in the same sphere and to engage in laborious occupations, being shrouded under a title, pass on free. The ownership of the soil being restricted to the order of nobility and the clergy—whose offices are patents of nobility—severely cramps the energies of the people, and retards improvement; while an uncertainty of occupatiou extinguishes all spirit of enterprise. Thus, the cupidity of the privileged class not only has the effect of excluding commerce, but of throwing more than one-half of the available land out of cultivation, which would otherwise give them an excess of three times the amount of their consumption, as the soil is perhaps unequalled for fertility by any in Europe. The Hungarian peasants are in reality slaves; for they are compelled, directly, to contribute a part of their industry to the lord of the soil.

Though forming an essential part of the Austrian dominions, Hungary is said to be a free nation; but this must be taken in a limited sense; for recently, when many

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* The nobles amount to at least 300,000, and are very patriotic.

of its most liberal rulers, who, it is but justice to say, have succeeded in introducing some useful changes, and in rendering the Danube navigable, wished to carry out their views upon a more enlarged scale, by extending the representation, establishing a free press, and removing some of the most onerous legal disabilities, they found that they had over estimated their power, and were thwarted in all their useful purposes.

Hungary may be considered as forming a little Europe in itself, so rich and fertile that, notwithstanding the administrative defects in its government, it derives from its own internal resources almost everything that can be produced in European countries. Wines, of which there are at least a hundred different sorts, vary in price from one penny to five shillings the bottle (Tokay). Coffee, olives, mulberries, and tobacco are in great plenty; while the cattle supply the German markets. Horses are good and cheap, the price of the best seldom exceeding £25; and from the introduction of Arabian and English horses, the breed improves every year, although a little more strength is still desirable. Mines of all sorts abound, but they make but a small return, compared with what they are capable of. Fish and game are so abundant, that the natives assert the river Teisse to consist of two parts, one of fish, the other of water. The various productions of the soil are wines, hemp, grain, tobacco, wool, minerals, and tallow.

As the seigneurs elect the magistrates, and as all property is held upon a precarious tenure, the election is a mere matter of form. Amongst the population there are 800,000 Lutherans and 160,000 reformed Protestants, and the rest are Catholics. The number of churches is about 600, and that is also about the number of pastors. The clergy, and particularly the bishops, are most exorbitantly paid.

PRESSBURG.

Pressburg is a respectable though unsightly town, of about 35,000 inhabitants. It is situated in a plain, at the foot of the Carpathian range of mountains, on the left bank of the Danube. A bridge of boats, or *pont volante*, 780 feet long, conducts to the public gardens, which are

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Catholics. In public life, the greatest liberty in both sexes is tolerated.

There are several exceedingly moderate hotels and lodgings at Pressburg; and every article of life comes under the denomination of cheap. The principal hotels are the *Gruner*, *Baum*, *Sonne*, &c.

When the French besieged the town, in 1809, there were 129 houses destroyed.

FROM PRESSBURG TO PESTH.

Distance 140 *miles.*

The steam-boat leaves Pressburg at six o'clock in the morning, and, after traversing the most serpentine of rivers, arrives at Pesth about the same hour in the evening. On leaving the city, the Danube divides itself into many arms, and is shallow. It here forms the island Czallokoz. On each side is an extensive flat country, which offers nothing remarkable, until the traveller arrives at

GONYO, which is pronounced GHENNEE, a place pointed out for a rail-road to Vienna, as it sometimes happens in the summer, that large vessels cannot proceed higher than here for want of water. It has a tolerable inn. In an hour's journey from this place, through a mountainous district, the Virgin fortress and steeples of

COMORN are descried—a city which, amidst the various changes and vicissitudes that have for centuries agitated the immediate vicinity, never admitted an enemy within its gates. It stands at the confluence of the Vagus and the Danube. It still bears the same distinction that it did at the remote period of 1272, as one of the bulwarks of the Austrian monarchy. Opposite to Comorn is BREGATION, which was founded by a colony of Greeks.

After passing a number of mills in the stream, which is here very powerful, the voyage becomes more interesting and beautiful.

Not far inland is

NESMUHL, a place famous for the production of an excellent wine, named after itself, and which is equal, in

point of quality, to new Rhenish Hock: it is the property of Counts Zichy and Esterhazy. It is sold in most hotels at 6d. a bottle.

GRAN is marked by the extensive ruins of a castle. It is a considerable town, and was once a military post of considerable importance; it is now influential as the ecclesiastical capital of Hungary, being the residence of the archbishop, who is primate and chancellor of the kingdom, and whose revenue, even in so small a country, amounts to £100,000 a year. On a promontory of the river is the *cathedral*, designed to be the most splendid fabric in Hungary: it was commenced in 1821 at his own cost, and it is feared that it will be long before it is finished; it is nearly as large as St. Peter's, at Rome. Some short time since, a spring, similar in the quality of its water to that of Epsom, was discovered here. Magnesia is manufactured from it.

The banks of the river are enlivened by good cultivation; and a number of small villages present many beautiful pastoral scenes, in the approach to

VISSEGRAD, where, upon the top of a high perpendicular rock, are seen the ruins of a triangular castle, first mentioned in history, in 1707, as a place where Ladislaus confined his cousin, King Solomon, for a period of eighteen months. The prison, six stories high, is still to be seen; but it partakes less of the Roman gothic than of the Huns' or Barbaric style of Asia.

WAITZEN, on the left bank, presents one of the picturesque parts of the river, whose course, hitherto eastward, now makes a sudden bow to the south, presenting a fine *coup-d'œil* of the hills of Ofen, which place and Pesth may be considered as one, the former being the old town, the latter the new one. They are divided by the Danube, being connected in the summer by a bridge of forty-seven boats, and in the winter by the ice, which, during six weeks or two months, is of sufficient strength to sustain the heaviest carriages; the bridge of boats is then removed: a new bridge is contemplated. This is an episcopal town, with 12,000 inhabitants. One part of the town is inhabited by Catholics; and Jews are not permitted to enter the place except at fairs. It has a good church, and a fine bishop's palace, erected 1777.

BUDA, or OFEN.—More aristocratic than its commercial rival, Pesth, though the number of its inhabitants has been reduced to 28,000, this place still enjoys the proud distinction of being the seat of government, and the residence of the Palatine, brother to the late emperor of Austria. It is supposed to have been founded by the Romans, who named it Acquineum. It subsequently became the seat of Attila; and in 1351 it assumed the name of Budavar. It is indebted for its present pre-eminence to Joseph II., who transferred the government thither from Pressburg, in 1782. It was a Roman colony for the space of 145 years. The lofty and imposing fortress, showing none of the mutilations which it might be supposed to exhibit, in consequence of having withstood at least twenty sieges, during the last 300 years, would seem to be impregnable, were it not that its chequered history records successive abjugations by Romans, Turks, Imperialists, and Frenchmen.

The air of Ofen being pure and dry, is deemed to be particularly salubrious. Computations which have been made, show that they have there, on an average, but 83 rainy and 26 snowy days, in the course of the year; whilst in Paris,* they have not had an average of more than 126 tolerably fine days, annually, during the last twenty years. In summer, Ofen becomes the resort of a large number of persons, who visit its fine mineral and Turkish baths, supposed to have been erected by Solyman, after the battle of Mohatz. From the observatory a good view of Pesth is obtained, and also of the river meandering through a vast extent of desert and monotonous country. The Danube between this place and Vienna varies in depth from 8 to 42 feet; its fall being 77 feet.

PESTH.

This city, though not having more than 64,000 inhabitants, assumes, not inappropriately, the designation of "Hungarian London." Some accounts represent the united population of Buda and Pesth at 100,000. The extraordinary advances which it has made in civilization and commerce, since 1703, when it obtained its commercial freedom; the English style of its buildings, and the desire

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* See Bulwer's France.

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lar to that laid down by Mr. Owen, at New Lanark. The streets of Pesth are very wide, and some of them are handsome. The *university* has a splendid hall: it was founded in 1787, and accommodates 1000 students. A library of 6000 volumes is attached to it. The *churches* are not remarkable; and the number of religious persuasions is very great. A large *national theatre* has just been erected. Several *newspapers* are printed here. Four great fairs are held here every year. Wines, raw hides, honey, and a coarse spirit made from plums, which is called slebovitz, are the chief commodities in which Pesth trades.

The principal amusements of the male portion of the population consist in hunting, shooting, and fishing. In the former, the sportsman exhibits his scarlet coat, and English horse and groom; and is so completely *à l'Anglaise*, as not to be distinguishable from the followers of her majesty's hounds at Windsor. It must here be remarked, that in consequence of the dryness of the climate, and consequent absence of scent, this amusement rarely continues longer than two months in the year.

Agriculture, and the arts, sciences, and industry are encouraged by societies and premiums, and this has had the effect of developing much natural talent. Most of the merschaum pipes sold in Germany are made in this city. Pesth recently suffered severely from an inundation. The calamitous circumstances connected with it are fresh in the mind, and still constantly on the tongues of those who survived.

Though the winter is much colder here than at either Paris or London, it is less severely felt, in consequence, probably, of the excellent German mode of heating the houses, by which an equal temperature is diffused throughout. Upon going abroad, only a small addition to the clothing is necessary, the rarified state of the air rendering persons less liable to take cold than in either of the capitals just-mentioned. An Englishman, on entering a church here, in the winter season, would be surprised at finding that such a thing as a cough is seldom heard.

To any one obliged to practise economy, especially if he be a lover of the chase, Pesth offers an inviting residence. Here he may live at one-half the expense to which he would be subjected in almost any other place, have the

advantage of sporting over an extensive range of country, abounding with all descriptions of game, and associate with a people proverbial for their hospitality, who are desirous of assimilating their own manners to ours, and many of whom speak our language. No Arab in the Desert ever exercised the virtue of hospitality with more unbounded liberality than an Hungarian magnate. An English gentleman travelling in Hungary, after having once obtained an introduction, will be lodged and fed by every noble to whom he presents himself.

The price of a carriage at Pesth is from £60 to £80; and it will not cost more than that sum to keep one, including coachman, &c., for a year.

HOTELS.—The *Jügerhorn* (or Hunter's Horn) is a magnificent building: the porter wears a gay livery. The *Palatine* is the next best hotel; but those on the other side of the river are much the cheapest. The *Casino* is recommended for dinner; and the traveller, on applying to the secretary, will find no difficulty in gaining admission.

The voyage from Pesth to Constantinople is made in eleven days: for example—those who embark at the former on the 14th of the month, at four o'clock in the morning, will enter the Bosphorus the 25th, at the same hour.

The distance from Pesth to Semlin is 360 miles. The steam-boat leaves at four o'clock in the morning, and has to encounter a number of mills, which reach into the very centre of the river, and materially impede its navigation. The route is shortened many hours by the canals which have been cut through a flat and uninteresting plain, that appears to be incapable of cultivation, and to have been converted, by the overflowing of the water, into a vast bog. After passing the Drave, which here forms a junction with the Danube, the latter runs easterly. The villages of *Baja* and *Tolna*, are second in interest to *Foldvar*.

MOHAS, or Mohacs, where the vessel anchors for the night, and which, though only an assemblage of cottages, was the scene of a great battle gained by the Turks in 1524,

in which Louis II. king of Hungary perished, with twenty-eight magnates, five hundred nobles, seven bishops, and twenty-two thousand troops. After leaving this place, which is usually at four o'clock in the morning, the ruins of Erlöd Castle, in the distance, is the only noticeable object before reaching the province of Sclavonia. The castle just mentioned is supposed to be the remains of the ancient Teulobungum.

VUKOVAR, a Sclavonian market-town, of 6000 inhabitants. From thence, passing a town called *Illok*, the fine old ruins of *Sharengrad* are seen; and, towering high beyond them, the remains of a Roman castle, commanding a valley, in which is a decayed temple of Diana. The Danube is here a mile broad. On the right, halfway between Vukovar and Neusatz, is the old monastery of Oldescalchi, now a crumbling fortress, which, with the tower adjoining, belongs to a prince after whom it is named. A little beyond this is the neat village of *Carmeni;* and next,

The *Fortress of Peterwardein*, or *Petervara Varadin*, placed upon a bold and commanding promontory, 204 feet above the river, and supposed to take its name from Peter the Hermit, who was born here. The external appearance of this isolated place, may in some degree justify its assumption of the name of 'the Hungarian Gibraltar;' although it was unable to hold out against the Imperial forces under Prince Eugene, in 1716, when they gained a decided victory over the Ottomans, leaving 30,000 of them dead in the field. The Turks here lost, by a musket shot, Mustapha Kuprogli, the able and distinguished successor of Cara-Mustapha, who was defeated before Vienna.

The view of the surrounding country from the clock-tower is very fine, and the peculiar turn of the river shows the fortifications to great advantage. Peterwardein and Neusatz, together, form the largest Sclavonian town. They are united by a *pont-volante*, and are of the utmost importance in the Military Cordon. They are a part of the long frontier between Austria and Turkey, which extends more than a thousand miles.

The steamer is six hours proceeding from Peterwardein to Semlin.

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regarded as the key of Hungary, has been the scene of many memorable contests. It was taken by the Turks in 1521, and again in 1691; and was retaken by the Imperialists in 1717. By a treaty made here in 1739, its possession was secured to the former; but a subsequent war between the two powers again placed it in the hands of the Emperor, in 1789, whose troops penetrated as far as Sistow, where two years afterwards peace was again concluded, and the Turks once more occupied Belgrade. Inside it is dilapidated and dirty.

The troops by which Belgrade is garrisoned, are sent round by way of Bosnia, the people of which country are bold and generous, and so jealous of their rights and privileges, that they will not permit a Turkish pasha to reside longer than three days in the year in their capital.

From the Bosnians sprang that extraordinary man, Djezzer Pacha, who, when a youth, was purchased as a slave by Ali Bey, in Egypt, but who rose to fill the important post of viceroy of Cairo, Damascus, Tyre, and Sidon; and rendered himself not less famous by his defiance of the Ottoman power than by his rigorous ideas of justice, which frequently prompted him to act in the twofold capacity of judge and executioner. His defence of Acre, in conjunction with Sir Sydney Smith, when Bonaparte, after failing in twelve assaults, was obliged to raise the siege, exhibited much of the energy of his singular character, and excited general admiration.

The *Town of Belgrade*, which has a population of 30,000, including 6000 Turks and 2000 Jews, was ceded with the rest of that country to Prince Milosch, another extraordinary individual, who, without the capability of reading or writing, has raised himself, in the space of twenty-five years, from the lowest condition to be Prince of Servia. The revolt against the Porte, which was led on by George Petrowitz, as leader of the people, having proved unsuccessful, compelled him to fly into Russia; and during his absence, Milosch became the leader of the discontented party. Fortune favoured him above his predecessor; and a door of hope being thus opened, in 1807 Petrowitz returned. Milosch, however, became jealous of his influence, opened a treaty with the Sultan, and ultimately sent forward his old leader's head to the

Imperial city. Having thus got rid of his rival, he secured to himself the chieftainship; and, in 1827, the influence of Russia procured him to be declared Prince of Servia, where he reigns as king, paying a tribute to the Porte. Nearly at the same time, the Emperor of Austria, who is thought to be anxious to annex Bosnia to Servia, conferred upon him the order of the Iron Crown. His religion is that of the Greek church. He is 60 years of age, and has two sons and a daughter. Milosch is desirons of introducing great reforms into Servia; but be has many long-established customs and deep-rooted prejudices to contend against: he has, however, done much; and it must be mentioned to his honour, that he has liberated the serfs, and declared every Servian free.* He has given a constitution; trade is unfettered by restrictions; his ports are open to all countries; a traveller is safe, for whenever a robbery takes place the inhabitants of the nearest village are responsible, and must find the delinquent, or pay a fine. His residence is in the village of Kragojeracz, where accommodation is afforded to ambassadors and other persons of distinction, who may have occasion to pass through it. The town is very dull; and not less than 5000 dogs, owned by nobody, are said to prowl about. The eating-houses are disgustingly filthy; but the shawls, carpets, and pipes are very rich.

Colonel Hodges, who distinguished himself so nobly in the Portuguese and Spanish cause, is the English representative in Servia.

If the traveller wishes to proceed overland to Constantinople, he must obtain a firman from the Pacha. There are no carriage-roads: the distance is 700 miles, and is performed on horseback in 12 days. A Tartar guide will convey a traveller, and feed him on the journey, for £20. On the road there is scarcely any accommodation. The inns are empty rooms, without even a carpet for the traveller to sleep upon. A carpet, a tea-kettle, some brandy, &c., should be procured previous to starting: likewise a pair of buskins to ride in.

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* While this sheet was passing through the press, news was received of a revolution in Servia. Milosch, it appears, has abdicated in favour of his son.

On leaving the village of

PANCSOVA, which is at a short distance from Belgrade, the river approaches nearer to the Servian mountains, which are of a bold and commanding character. Here the Temes falls into the Danube. Close to a sand-bank, on the right, is another village called

VINCSA; when the Danube, winding north-east, suddenly presents to view a Servian fortress, known as

Fort Kulich. Many small and uninteresting islands intervene; and, in a south-easterly course, the next place is

The Fortress of Semendria, the Aureus Mons of the Romans, consisting of twenty-four towers, the town having ceased to exist; but the increasing width and agitation of the river are all that deserve notice, before reaching

BASIASCH, where the steamer again anchors for the night. Here there is but one small public-house, where, however, they sell a very good description of wine, called shumla, at 2d. a bottle, and of gin made of plums, at the same price. There is an antique Greek church here; and there being no sort of medical aid, the sick of the vicinity superstitiously believe the air of its interior to possess a healing quality, for the enjoyment of which some small fees are demanded, and of the belief in which, therefore, their pastors are not likely to disabuse their minds. For two hours after quitting this station, the country is more interesting on both sides of the river, the banks of which are covered with foliage. The vessel, after having been delayed an hour at Basiasch to take in coals, touches at

MOLDAVA. Both the old and new towns of this name are empaled by a lofty chain of the Banat mountains, where copper mines are successfully worked by emigrants from the Tyrol. Not far from hence, the river forms a channel called Babakaly, arising out of the circumstance, as tradition says, of a Turkish chieftain having left his favourite wife upon an isolated piece of rock (which now stands prominently out of the river), saying *Babakai*, or repent of your sins. The river is not always navigable here, where the well-known rapids commence. These enery is of indescribable magnificence. On the right, and imparting a singular and picturesque effect to the scene, stood

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watery invader.* The wild mountain scenery, the sudden developments and contractions of the river, the whirlpool of Tachtalia, and the small villages of *Gorni Liapkava* and *Dornkava*, which are separated from the immediate scene by a fertile valley, claim particular notice. The rocks in the bed of the river, for some distance, render its navigation difficult to those not perfectly acquainted with them.

DRENKOVA is another station for the night; and the steam-boat that will have made the voyage thus far, is obliged, in consequence of some impediments that yet remain in the navigation of the river, to consign her passengers, on the following morning, to a neat covered boat, rowed by four pairs of oars. This may, however, be considered an advantage, as it affords a better opportunity of examining many objects of interest. On the left stands an unsightly ruin, formerly a fishing-house of the Hungarian kings; and here, the agitation of the waters, and the strong currents occasioned by the rocks and springs beneath, are again remarkable. After passing the village of Berzasta, and pursuing a southerly course for fourteen miles, we arrive at Swinitzka. The bed of the river is here formed of masses of rocks, which make it dangerous even to an experienced navigator. These rocks extend about fifteen miles, where, opposite to a solitary public-house, at Swinitzka, is

MILANOWITZ, a new town, built by Prince Milosch; and nearly opposite, on the left, at Tricolo, are the ruins of a champion's castle. The Danube here runs to the east and then to the north, and within three miles forms three sides of a triangle. The boats in use on this part of the river are cut out of solid trees, and resemble canoes, as do the natives that class of people accustomed to their use. Thirty miles, rowed with the current, in an almost incredibly short space of time, conducts the traveller, after passing Plasisovicza, to

KAZAN, a place chosen by the diet as a depôt for the

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* The Banat comprised, according to Rufus Festus, the present Transylvania or Siebenbergen, Moldavia, Wallachia, and all the countries between the Theiss, the Carpathian Mountains, and the Danube. Ptolemy and other writers add Besarabia; but Ovid, who lived in exile on the right bank in Bulgaria, mentions the Goths as the possessors of that tract of country.

materials employed in carrying on their improvements. Besides having nearly rendered the river navigable to steam-boats, they have made considerable progress in the formation of a new road, through projecting rocks, whose bases are in the river—from Moldava to Orsova. The expense already incurred in these works has been enormous, but it is estimated that a further outlay of at least £200,000 will be necessary to complete them.

The Servian mountains, which have an abrupt altitude of 2100 feet, are pleasantly covered with foliage, except where occasional rocks thrust themselves through, in fantastic forms, and add much to the picturesque beauty of the scene, which for some distance partakes strongly of the features of the Rhine,

> "Making its waves a blessing as they flow
> Through banks whose beauty would endure for ever."

Between *Drenkova* and *Kazan*, the width of the river varies from 500 to 5000 feet; the fall of the water, from Pesth, being half an inch in 600 feet; the depth, from three to one hundred and eighty feet. The echo from blasting the rocks, resembles the reiterated discharge of artillery. A natural curiosity is seen in the form of a tunnel, running completely through the mountain, a distance of 1500 feet.

PISCABORA.—Near to this is the *Veterans' Cave*, or Vedranische Holle, where a few soldiers, in 1692, defended themselves against a Turkish body of 600 men, and protected the river both ways, for a considerable distance, obtaining provisions from the interior by means of the tunnel, of the existence of which their enemies were ignorant. It was enlarged by an Austrian general named Vedran, in 1692. A Roman fort formerly stood here.

A *Roman Tablet*, three feet square, in the form of a scroll, is cut in the rocks, supported by flying genii, and having on each side a dolphin, encompassing the Roman eagles, and a Latin inscription:—"*Imp. Caes. D. Nervae Filius Nervae Trajanus Germ. Pont. Maximus.*" This is to commemorate Trajan's first Dacian campaign, in 103, and the construction of the road along the Danube. At the foot of this is a stage, also cut out of the rock, twenty feet wide.

Traces cut in these rocks for some miles, have ever borne the name of Roman roads; and the perpendicular descent of the rocks into the water, leads to a belief that their bases were cut away to widen the bed of the river, whose rocky sides, shooting forth at intervals lilacs and other blooming shrubs, form a striking contrast to the opposite banks; where the unpretending village of

OGRADINA, retiring behind a pleasant valley, takes its station on the brow of a chain of hills, which are backed by the summits of the Carpathian range, which run from near Pressburg, and make a circuit of nearly all the kingdom. After separating Hungary from Poland, they run southward, and divide Hungary from Moldavia; they next turn to the west, and separate Hungary from Wallachia.

On the Hungarian frontiers, called the Military Granze, the natives form a barrier against the inroads of the Turks. They live under a complete feudal system, holding all their lands upon condition of taking the field, or relieving the guard, when called upon to do so. They are generally called out on this duty for six months, after which they are free except a war arises, until they are again called upon. This system commenced with Croatia and ended with Transylvania; and in time of war it furnishes one hundred thousand effective men, who, for strength and courage, form the flower of the Austrian army. It is said that fully one million of people hold their lands on condition of defending the frontiers from Turkish aggression. Every man, from 18 to 50 years of age, is liable for this service. The Austrian cordon which is thus established, extends from Bocca di Cuttaro, in Lower Dalmatia, to the Buc Rovina, on the frontiers of Poland, traversing Croatia, Sclavonia, Hungary, and Transylvania. The entire distance is 455 leagues. No person can pass the cordon without permission, and must answer on being challenged, or he incurs the danger of being shot. The people also enforce the quarantine laws on the frontiers. Watch-towers are erected about every mile. On the left bank of the river, about six miles farther on, stands

ORSOVA, a clean-looking little military town, where the traveller will find tolerable accommodation, in a com-

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Contiguous to the town, is

The Fortress of New Orsova. It is garrisoned by Turks, and may be seen in company with an officer of quarantine and of customs. He must pay them about two florins a-day, and return by sunset.

At a distance of two-and-a-half German, and twelve-and-a-half English miles, are

The Baths of Mahadia. Having hired a carriage, which may be done for four florins, or eight shillings, the traveller passes along through a grove of trees (principally cherry-trees), by the river Cserna, enclosed on either side by a chain of high and precipitous hills, until he reaches the famous Roman baths, seated in the bosom of the wildest mountains, and encircled by almost perpendicular rocks, whose bases are washed by the waters of the Cserna—a stream, which, in summer, is almost dry, except when increased and agitated by the cascades that descend from the neighbouring heights, at which time it flows with great impetuosity. These baths were known to the Romans as the *Thermæ Herculis*, and were much frequented by the Roman legions which were stationed in Dacia and Wallachia.

The whole state of Mahadia consists of two ranges of handsome buildings, forming an oval, three-fourths of which are let out as lodgings, having an hotel amongst them. The remainder of the buildings are appropriated to the reception of invalid soldiers, who, in most cases, recruit their health here in the short space of four weeks. The place enjoys the proud distinction of having been built by the Austrian monarch; and the total absence of shops, the uniformity of the buildings, and the air of retirement which pervades the whole, give it all the appearance of a royal palace, with its appendages. The superintendence is confided to a single person, and is conducted upon the same system as the baths of Schlangenbad, in Nassau. The scenery around is very fine, and the woods are pierced in all directions, to afford walks and shady retreats. The season commences in the middle of May; and after the first fortnight, it is difficult to procure apartments. Count Szêcheny, a liberal and public-spirited Hungarian nobleman, to whom the public are much indebted for the navigation of the Danube, as well as for

almost every other improvement that has been introduced into Hungary, during the last twenty years, being desirons of extending the inadequate means of accommodation afforded at this charming place, applied to the Austrian government for permission to erect a large hotel, at his own expense. He was informed that he might do so, upon condition that no person should enter the establishment until every other place had been filled!

A military band is in attendance at Mahadia, morning and evening, and a ball, to which visitors are admitted, is held once a-week. Here the Hungarian nobility, who make it a favourite place of resort, throw off all ostentation, and mix with the company at the public tables. At these places, the conversation is chiefly carried on in French, although many speak English, which is much studied and cultivated in Hungary. The English language is cultivated every where. A Russian gentleman must speak it; an Hungarian the same; and in every part of the Mediterranean the youth are taught the English tongue: it promises to supersede French as an universal language. Gibbon says, "The Romans were so sensible of the influence of language, that it was their most serious care to extend, with the progress of their arms, the use of the Latin tongue." Most of the Hungarian nobles are excellent players on the piano.

There are eight baths, possessed of as many different qualities, and said to be stronger in their mineral properties than any others that are known. That the Romans thought so, is to be inferred from the name, 'Hercules' Baths;' and that they really are so, is indicated by the extraordinary and almost miraculous cures they effect. The number of springs is twenty-two, and the waters are to seven degrees of Reaumer: they cure chronic, scrofulous, and rheumatic diseases; also the gout and contractions of the limbs. There are a number of Latin inscriptions in various places; and in 1828, a fine marble statue of the deity, after whom they are named, was found in the principal bath, and conveyed to the museum at Vienna. The climate is so mild at Mahadia that the fig-tree and others, peculiar to warm countries, grow wild in the woods, notwithstanding the evening damps which prevail here as well as in every part of Germany.

Some idea may be formed of the cost of a stay at Mahadia, from the following statement, which is taken from printed lists of the apartments there. Each room on the first floor is about 1*s.* 6*d.* a day, and persons who arrive in time may take as many rooms as they require. The *table d'hôte* is 1*s.* 4*d.* The keep of horses is about 10*d.* per day each. The baths are 5*d.* each. Meat is bought at 1½*d.* to 2*d.* per lb.; and half a dozen fowls may be purchased for 2*s.*

To proceed to *Skela Cordova*, a distance of twelve miles, recourse is had to a small boat.

Having passed the rubicon, or sanatory cordon, the first striking object seen, is a small fortified island, called

NEW ORSOVA, the residence of a pasha. Upon a nearer approach, this place does not appear so inviting as when at a distance; it then forms a delightful object in the view. Nearly opposite, and high and commandingly placed, is

Fort Elizabeth, at which commence the cataracts that have hitherto presented such formidable impediments to the navigation of the Danube; but the rocks by which they are caused have been, by great labour and perseverance, so far removed as to render it no longer dangerous to steam-boats drawing but little water, and which were to be placed on this part of the Danube in the present spring. In the absence of these, travellers are carried in boats, rowed by four pair of oars, to Kladova, the voyage occupying about six hours; the baggage being sent forward in the same manner on the previous day. Two officers accompany the boats, to see that the sailors, who return on the same day, touch nothing contagious.

This part of the river is known by the appropriate name of the *Eisern Thör*, or Iron Gate. It extends 7200 feet, in which distance there is a fall of sixteen feet. The breadth is 600 feet, and the velocity from nine to fifteen feet, in a second. Strabo was of opinion that the Danube ended here and the Ister began.

At about two miles distant from this place, are the the remains of *Severus' Tower*, an ancient fortress; and then we reach

SKELA KLADOVA, a Turkish name, which signifies

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may be seen by reference to the figures on Trajan's Column, in Rome. Nor could the wagon of the Dacian camp, or the implements of the Scythian farm, have been more rude than those of the present day. Even the cattle appear to have lost none of their primitive features, or their original untamed character. The pigs are hardly distinguishable from wild boars; while the dogs, like those in the vicinity of savage settlements, are only one remove from wolves. Dressed in sheep-skins and sandals, the peasants bordering the Danube exhibit a lamentable contrast to their neighbours. They are small in stature, weak, idle, and faithless, living in huts composed chiefly of straw, nothing of the consistence of stone or brick being seen; whilst the Servians and Bulgarians, strong and robust, are accustomed to houses, many of which are composed of both these materials. A long period of slavery has completely extinguished everything like independence and nationality in the breasts of the Moldavians and Wallachians.

The Hospodar of Wallachia and the Prince of Moldavia are appointed by the Ottoman Porte, and being Greeks, and destitute of all sympathy or feelings in common with the people whom they have been selected to rule, the character of their government may be easily conceived. The principles of justice appear wholly unknown to them; and the most outrageous exactions are made, for the acquisition of property, during the precarious term of their dominion. By the treaty of Adrianople, the Porte retained the right of nominating these petty sovereigns only once more; after which, the people were to elect for themselves. The same treaty secured for them national institutions, and placed them under the protection of Russia; and from the correspondence that has been laid before Parliament, there is but too much reason for believing that Russia has her agents at work here, as she has all along her eastern boundary, for the purpose of increasing her own territory at the expense of her neighbours. With Turkey, in particular, her quarrels are by no means settled, and, in all probability, they will speedily be renewed, on the ground of her claims to the sovereignty of these two provinces; claims which neither Austria, England, Turkey, nor the inha-

bitants themselves, will submit to without a contest. The signal for a renewed encroachment will be the first shot fired between the Grand Seignior and his vassal, the present ruler of Egypt; and Russia is inciting them to the contest, in order that she may come in for a share of the spoil. Austria evidently dreads such a result, and is making preparations to secure herself against any further encroachments on her eastern frontier. This is one of the main objects of the commercial and political treaty lately formed with England.

After many contests between Turkey and Poland, for the sovereignty of these provinces, they were finally ceded, in the year 1621, by Poland, to her old antagonist, Turkey. On this the Turks fixed their camp on the Dneister, and the plains of Moldavia became the prey of ravages similar to those which had long devastated Wallachia. Poland, thus constrained to oppose, on her own soil, the irruptions of the Turks into the heart of Europe, was obliged to turn a deaf ear to the appeals of the Hospodars, who frequently rose in arms against the Sultan. A strong feeling of discontent long continued to exist against the Turkish government, which Russia in time took advantage of, and made subservient to her own designs, in the same manner as she turned to her own profit the abuses of liberty and the vices of the constitution in Poland.

The last proofs of this influence were the erection of Greece into a kingdom, and the new constitution of these states created by the treaty of Adrianople. By that treaty they were to have "the free exercise of their religion, an entire and perfect security, a national and independent administration, and an entire freedom of commerce." Russia, however, paid little regard to these conditions; but, under the title of protector, proceeded to carry her real views into effect, and assume at once the whole government of the principalities: she has thus called forth opposition on the part of the people. The struggle has been going on for three years, and still continues, and in all probability will continue till, on some pretext, if Austria permit, she takes military possession of the country. The Emperor treats them already, not as a protector, but as a supreme sovereign. He has not only

imposed on them a Hospodar in contravention of the treaty, by which this functionary was to be elected by the general assembly, but has also appointed to be chief officer of the quarantine establishment (a most important appointment as regards Austria), a foreigner with powers totally independent of the Hospodar; in other points, Russia is endeavouring to make the most important changes. By one of the articles, the assembly had the right to introduce, with the concurrence of the Hospodar, any reforms in the state which time and necessity might require; but Russia now refuses her assent to this, and insists upon an additional article, by which the right and the most precious privilege of reforming and ameliorating the institutions of the country would be annihilated. The General Assembly, fully understanding the object of Russia, refused its assent both to the proposed changes and to the additional clause; and the efforts of the Hospodar, and the intimidations of the Russian consul, were all employed in vain to dissuade the assembly from adopting a resolution in accordance with the express articles of the original treaty. The debates became more and more animated; and at length the Russian consul, alarmed at this manifestation of hostility to the views of his court, thought proper to enter a protest, to which the assembly published a reply in the shape of an address to the Hospodar, in which are these words:—

"Is it not a severe blow aimed at this innocent assembly, to consider its labours, its conscientious principles, its love, and its confidence in the rights guaranteed to their country, as an infraction of the laws, or a conduct worthy of blame? When the assembly performs religiously the sacred object for which it is convoked, does it deserve to incur a protest against the legality of its proceedings, and consequently a charge—for which its members were far from being prepared, a charge wholly incompatible with their ardent love for the rights of their country?"

The consequence of which was, that the Hospodar was obliged to yield to the intimidation of a foreign ambassador, and dissolve the assembly. The object of Russia appears to be, to exchange her title of a protector for that of a sovereign power; and it remains for the diplomacy of Europe to decide whether these principalities "so im-

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by which all free communication between the Porte and its provinces has been destroyed!

BUCHAREST, the capital of Wallachia, is a large city, with a population of 80,000; while Jassy, the capital of Moldavia, has a population of only 30,000. Both cities are built upon swamps, and the streets, instead of being paved, are covered with boards, or trunks of trees placed longitudinally across them: through the boards the dirty water exudes from the kennels beneath.

When the Russians first occupied Jassy, their band was in the habit of playing the music of some of the finest operas; but finding that the ladies absented themselves, they enquired into the cause, and found that they preferred waltzes and mazourkas, which henceforth superseded everything else.

MOLDAVIA is interesting, as having been the theatre of war, in 1611, between Charles XII. of Sweden (aided by the Turks, under Achmet III.) and the reigning prince, who placed himself under Peter III., when encamped near Pruth.

BENDER is rendered memorable for the defeat of the Swedish army by the Russians, when Charles took refuge with the Turks here; and still more so, for the obstinacy with which he defended himself, with only some thirty or forty men, against his former allies, whose hostility had been provoked by his determination not to leave their city, after he had taken up his abode in it.

The distance from *Skela Cladova* to GALATZ is 625 miles. At the distance of about two miles from the point of starting, are the remains of an ancient tower, erected by Septimus Severus, whose name it still bears; and near to it are the ruins of

Trajan's Bridge.—On either side is a large pile of buttresses, eighteen feet thick, with the bases of small castles that were erected for its defence, and in the bed of the river, which is 2400 feet wide, eleven piles are visible at low water. It is supposed that there was formerly an island in this part of the river, from which two small bridges ran to the shore. The fact that there is an islet lower down, would seem to justify this allegation. The Dacians, who inhabited the country on the left bank of

the Danube, were a warlike and crafty people, and in consequence of the incursions they were constantly making into the Roman territories, Augustus Cæsar proceeded to secure the frontiers against them. A war was the consequence, which continued under the Emperors Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero, Galba, Otho, Vespasian, Titus, and part of the reign of Domitian, when the Dacians, under their Prince Dorpereo, defeated the Romans in two battles, and compelled them to assent to a humiliating peace. Trajan, who after the death of Nerva, succeeded to the throne of the Cæsars, marched at the head of the Roman legions over the Balkan Mountains, through hidden and dangerous defiles, never before penetrated (as is evidenced by a gate now existing in Bulgaria), into Dacia, where, after a brilliant campaign, Decebulus, the successor of Dorpereo, was obliged to conclude a disadvantageous treaty of peace. Within two years afterwards, the Dacian reassembled his forces, and renewed the war, but Trajan soon reduced the whole of the country. Decebulus destroyed himself, and Dacia became incorporated into the Roman empire, A.D. 103, under the name of 'Dacia Augustus." The new empire thus acquired, was, according to Gibbon, 1300 miles in circumference. The natural boundaries were the Dneister, the Lower Danube, and the Euxine Sea. The remains of a military station may still be traced from the banks of the Danube to the vicinity of Bender, a place famous in modern history, and the actual frontier of the Turkish and Russian empires. It was divided into three provinces: viz. Transylvania or Siebenburgen, Wallachia, and Moldavia, and formed the boundary and bulwark of the Roman empire in this quarter. The better to unite the countries, the emperor ordered Apollodorus Damencenus to build the bridge, of which we have spoken, across the Danube. Dio Cassius says the bridge was 150 feet high, 60 broad, and 900 long. It was subsequently destroyed by Adrian, with a view to checking the barbarians. Trajan died at Seleucia, in Armenia, about the year A.D. 115; when his countrymen erected the column at Rome, to perpetuate his memory and that of his two Dacian expeditions.

Proceeding down the river—here famous for sturgeon—

we pass the Bulgarian frontier, which commands a fine view of the Balkan Mountains, which are 7000 feet above the sea, and arrive at FLORENTINE, a town at the foot of a rock, on the summit of which is a ruined castle. With a fortress, the town contains 2500 inhabitants.

PALANKA is a Servian town, celebrated for its springs. The next place is a village called PRAOVA, and nine miles below it is the stream which is called *Timok*, the point of demarcation between Servia and Bulgaria.

Opposite to Florentine, as if in contrast to its comfort and neatness, is KALAFAT, a Wallachian village; or, rather, an assemblage of huts, miserably built, although it is the residence of a general. The natives are small, and apparently half-starved. Linen is unknown to them, and their covering consists of sheep-skins: their sandals are of the same material. In the last war, the Russians had an encampment in this vicinity, and lost nearly 10,000 men.

The course of the river is through luxuriant pastures and richly wooded hills. There are no rapids; but several rocks, &c., render navigation still dangerous.

The Fortress and Town of Widdin are the next in order. They are on the right side of the river, and here the vessel anchors for the night. A number of towers and minarets give the *coup-d'œil* a pleasing effect. The fortress, though reputed to be the largest in Bulgaria, and the third in importance on the Danube, has alternately surrendered to Austrians and Russians; to the former in 1689, to the latter in 1828.

Hassim Aga was presented to the Pashalic of Widdin, for his gallant and obstinate resistance to the Russians whilst in command at Shumla. In 1828, the Pasha of Widdin crossed the Danube with 15,000 men, and attacked Geismar, the Russian general, who was at Golang. The Russians were put to flight; but the Turks knew not how to turn the victory to account; and upon Geismar rallying, he defeated the Turkish army, who abandoned their baggage and retreated across the Danube. The town is pleasantly situated on an imposing part of the river: it is a place of considerable commercial importance. A few straggling houses and a ruin at *Ovare*, impart the

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assemble on a hill, having a bishop at their head, and cry aloud, "Brothers, come to us!" imagining the passengers to be of the same creed with themselves. The captain returns their invitations by a salute.

Passing through the *Boghaz*, or throat, as this part of the Danube is called,

The Fortress and Town of Sistoa, or *Sistova*, is reached in about two hours. The place has a population of 21,000 inhabitants, and is celebrated for the peace concluded there between Austria and the Porte, in 1791, by which the former was guaranteed equal advantages with all other powers. Here the river is 4150 feet wide.

Farther down the river, which has increased to two miles in width, on the same side, is

The Fortress and Town of Rustzuk, with a population of about 30,000 souls, consisting of a *melée* of Turks, Greeks, Armenians, and Jews, who carry on an active trade. Like Widdin, this is one of the defined military stations of the Turks. The fortifications of the place bear evidence of recent demolition. The Russians will never forget the check they received here in 1811. The failure of their attack upon Rustzuk so paralyzed their troops, that the Emperor forbade any more assaults to be made upon it. It is one of the most important commercial towns in Bulgaria. At a distance it appears like a handsome city, but upon entering it, the traveller will be disgusted with its filth and dulness.

Horses and guides are to be had here to perform the remainder of the journey to Varna by land, if required. This will occupy three or four days, and cost about ten dollars. The journey hence to Constantinople is about 300 miles: it is performed in a few days on horseback. The country becomes better wooded as we enter Wallachia, the first object of importance being

The Fortress and Town of Giurgevo, considered the most complete fortress in the empire. It was the residence of a pasha, who defended it in the last war with Russia, in 1829, until hardly a house was left standing: the Russians were victorious, but it cost them 30,000 men. At present it affords a good idea of the discomfort that must necessarily attend the first attempt at colonization.

The shores here enclose a vast extent of water; but an infinity of small islands, adorned by shrubs, afford some relief to this otherwise uninteresting part of the river. The triangle formed by Silistria, Shumla, and Varna was the centre point of the Russian army in its second campaign. Redschid Pasha occupied Shumla. The Sultan sent to him his laconic message in 1825, "Missolonghi, or thy head."

The Fortress and Town of Silistria is distinguished for its long and obstinate resistance to the Muscovite arms. It capitulated to the Turks, June 22, 1829, after a gallant defence, at intervals of six months. In 1810, Count Langeron took it in seven days. On its surrender, every Turkish family retired. Both town and fortress owe their restoration to the conquerors; and the lands in the vicinity give evidence of the industry of the Russian peasantry, who were introduced on its conquest. Their superior mode of building and of cultivating the soil will, it is hoped, afford a lesson to the indolent natives, to whom it was delivered up in the autumn of last year, on the terms of the treaty of Adrianople being complied with by the Porte. Russia being paid a certain sum, which was guaranteed to her by France and England, gave up all claim to a much larger sum which the Porte had undertaken to pay. The villages of Tepren Karahausen, Rasova, Gokerlin, and Sunawesh pass in review on our right previous to arriving at Hirsova, and where the Danube makes a curve to the west, the very opposite to its natural course.

The Fortress and Town of Hirsova constitute the last of the chain of Turkish fortresses on the Danube, which Russian policy has dismantled, as presenting obstacles to its future designs upon the Ottoman dominions.

Rassova: "until the wars of 1828 and 1829, the Russians had always met with opposition from the Cossacks bordering the Danube, but the defection of these tribes was, in this instance, of great assistance: some who still persevered in their fidelity to the Turkish cause near Rassova, met with the most savage Muscovite revenge; the latter set fire to the village, and killed every human being."

Between Hirsova and Ibraila, the river is famous for pelicans, sometimes as many as a hundred being seen in a flock. The flat and insipid landscape is bounded on the right by the Maczin mountains, backed by those of the Balkan.

Lower down on the opposite bank, is

BRAILA, or IBRAILA, a commercial town of 25,000 inhabitants, with an excellent harbour. In bad weather, the waters in this part of the river are agitated in an almost incredible manner. In 1811, the Grand Duke Michael directed the siege of this fortress, which totally failed: all was prepared for a second attack, when it surrendered. In the last war the Russians lost 25,000 men, and the Turks their whole garrison; the latter by springing a mine blew up 12,000 Russians at one time, the former by some mistake are said to have blown up 10,000 of their own troops. At twelve miles distance from Ibraila, the river Sereth forms the boundary of Wallachia and Moldavia, and soon after we arrive at the chief commercial town of the latter—

GALATZ, which is a miserable place, though said to be of considerable commercial importance. It is the residence of British and other consuls, who appear to occupy the only tolerable houses. Hotels there are none; and in wet weather the streets are impassable, except where planks are laid longitudinally across; and these being generally broken or rotten, subject the passenger to considerable inconvenience at almost every turn. The shops are destitute of windows.

The gothic wagons here, having wheels formed of mere circular pieces of wood cut off from the trunks of large trees, and drawn by oxen *à la Gordian*, conducted by men enveloped in skins of beasts, show how perfectly unconscious the inhabitants are of the improvements going on in the world. Proceeding into the interior, the traveller cannot fail to be struck with the Ethiopian-like indifference of the peasantry, who evince no desire either to acquire new ideas, or to perpetuate or communicate their old ones. Travellers for Odessa and the South of Russia may go there from Galatz by land. The quarantine at Scouleni is seven days; and those who may wish to go

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picturesque. These are general remarks; but Mount Maltepe and Two Knolls (the Brothers), in Anatolia, are the peculiar indices of the Bosphorus, further distinguishable by a high mountain to the left over point Kili, the site of the false Boghaz.

Having thus completed our voyage down the Danube, it may not be uninteresting again to advert to the ambitious policy of Russia, in reference to the navigation of this most important river, which runs through the very heart of Europe, and which is capable, therefore, of being rendered subservient to the highest purposes of civilization, commerce, and political freedom. It is evident that Russia has never been indifferent to the advantages which the command of the Danube would confer upon her, in prosecuting what no longer remains a matter of doubt—her ultimate designs upon the Turkish empire. Without avowing her purposes, she has been gradually extending her influence and power along its shores; and has already given sufficient proofs, that she is alike indifferent, in the pursuit of territorial aggrandizement, to the faith of treaties and the force of moral obligations.

By the treaty of Bucharest, in 1812, Russia obtained the province of Bessarabia; the Delta formed between the two principal mouths of the Danube, however, being reserved as neutral ground. At the congress of Vienna, the power which the annexation of this country to the Russian dominions threw into the hands of the Autocrat, in relation to the passage of the river, was a thing of too great importance to be overlooked, and it was expressly stipulated in the treaty then executed by the allied powers, that the navigation of the Danube should remain free to the commerce of all nations. Russia was not in a condition to contest this stipulation, because to do so, would have involved the necessity of revealing the character of her sinister policy; but subsequent events have shown, that she only held herself bound by the treaty until she could command the means of setting it at defiance. By the treaty of Adrianople, she obtained the actual possession of a most important part of the Turkish dominions upon the Danube, which she was to hold until certain conditions she had imposed upon Turkey were fulfilled;

a contingency which she had hoped would never arrive, as was evident from the rebuilding and fortifying of Silistria, so as to make it one of the most formidable fortresses on the Danube. But being disappointed in this expectation, she determined to make the best use of the influence she had acquired by the same treaty, in the provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia, of which she became the "protectress," and for the exercise of which maternal function, she has garrisoned those countries with her Cossacks! On the right bank of the Danube her power is scarcely less. "All the fortresses are razed; Shumla is degarnished; and now, over the Balkan, are two roads, practicable for vehicles. Thus the obstacles to Russian encroachment are thrown down: her frontier now is the Danube, instead of the Pruth! The Emperor imposed seven millions sterling as an indemnity." Prince Milosch, who is in no inconsiderable degree indebted to Russia for the sovereignty of Servia, is not likely to stand in the way of anything being attempted by the Emperor; while Bosnia and Bulgaria, in which a discontented and insurrectionary spirit is sedulously fostered, as part of the policy of the court of St. Petersburg, will become ready instruments for effecting its purposes, when the fitting time shall have arrived.

Austria, in the mean time, is not insensible to the ambitious projects of the Autocrat, nor wanting in her efforts to thwart them. She foresaw, that the emancipation of Greece might be turned to good account in this way, and embraced the earliest opportunity that presented itself, to educe some practical advantage from its political independence. In the treaty of commerce executed between the two powers, in March, 1834, a clause was inserted, securing to Greek vessels the free navigation of the Danube; thus counteracting the selfish designs of Russia, by asserting, on behalf of Europe, a right which the cabinet of St. Petersburg dared not formally dispute. The subsequent establishment of a line of Austrian steamers on the river, guarantees to other nations a right of passage, which they will continue to enjoy, until the imbecility of the British government shall have encouraged Russia to throw off all reserve, and seize at once upon the Danube and the Dardanelles; a contingency which her recent

boldness might warrant us in believing to be not very remote.

It is in contemplation to cut a canal from Rasowa, on the Danube, to Kostendja, on the Black Sea. It is said that one formely existed, under the name of Trajan's Canal, but that it was filled up by gradual agglomerations of sand. Eighty miles will be saved; and Sulina, which is occupied by the Russians, at the mouth of the Danube, will be avoided, should such a work be completed.

FROM THE EMBOUCHURE OF THE DANUBE TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

Of the four mouths by which the Danube empties itself into the Black Sea, or Euxine, that of Sulina, being the safest and best, is the one through which vessels generally pass. These mouths of the river are separated from each other by low marshy islands, often covered with water, and which run into the sea in the shape of sand-banks. The Black Sea is about the same size as the Baltic, presenting a surface of 170,000 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the government of the Caucasus; on the east by Mingrelia and Georgia; on the south by Natolia; and on the west by European Turkey. Its coasts are, in general, elevated and rocky, a few spaces only being formed of sandy plains. All the celebrated nations of antiquity in turn contended for the commerce of those shores; and Russia has made it one of the great objects of her policy to secure dominion on the sea. The Circassians, who inhabit the country on the north-eastern shores, resist, with a heroism not exceeded in history, the authority which the Autocrat asserts he possesses over them by virtue of the treaty with Turkey, and thus present a formidable difficulty to the consummation of his ambitious designs. The discussion of that question, however, forms no part of our business, and we therefore resume our voyage.

In about eighteen hours after the vessel leaves the embouchure of the river, a number of mosques and minarets indicate the approach to the strong military position, on the western coast, and about midway between Sulina and Constantinople, called

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the Christians for assistance. After the battle of Mohatz, the banners of the great prophet were unfurled upon every fortress on the Danube, even to the Austrian capital, which was besieged in 1533; but from which the Turks were ultimately obliged to retire, with the loss of 40,000 men.

Varna fell to the Russians in 1828; and Slade says, that looking at it, the defence its garrison then made would appear fabulous: it had but 60 pieces of cannon. Two of its sides are washed, one by the sea and the other by a small creek. On the north side the ground slopes until it commands the works; and on the west is a morassy lake, which became its defence against the operations of the siege. Yussuf Pasha is accused of having basely and cowardly surrendered the city to the Russians; which is a natural conclusion, from his having gone previously and surrendered himself to Admiral Greig. His defenders say, that having provided at his own expense 6000 Albanians, and marched with them to the siege of Varna, he thought himself entitled to the command, which had been confided to Mehemet Izzet, a man brave as he was cruel. Finding himself in the power of so treacherous and aspiring a man, Yussuf saw no means of escape but by flying to the enemies of his country to save his own life. The consequence was, that the next day, his Albanians refusing to serve another, the place was surrendered.

The vessel remains at Varna a sufficient length of time to enable the stranger to form a tolerable idea of a Turkish town. There are the palace of a pasha, a mosque, an hospital, several fountains, and two or three coffee-houses, much frequented by the Turks. The men, who are larger and finer persons here than at Constantinople, dress more *à la Turque*.

Roman and Greek coins are frequently found here, and are offered for sale by children in the streets.

A boat may be hired with rowers, to coast along to the capital. Horses are easily procured for proceeding by land, should the traveller prefer either mode to the steamer.

The boat having left *Varna*, to complete the last portion

of the voyage, the traveller will have a fine mountainous coast, and passing Cape Emineh, the termination of the Balkans, and the northern point of the Gulf of Bourges, the town of

MESSEMBRIA is seen on a rocky isthmus; and four miles farther on, AHIOULI, another town situated in the same way. Next is BOURGAS, at the bottom of the gulf, the head-quarters of General Diebitsch during the winter.

The *Gulf of Bourgas* is 20 miles in depth, E.N.E. and W.S.W.; with good anchorage, not more than 14 fathoms. In *Bourgas Gulf* the fleets of the world might ride.

SIZEPOLIS, IGNADA, MOUNT PAPIAS, and PROM MEDIA, are objects that one occasionally gets a glimpse of, during the eighteen hours which a steamer employs, before the impatient traveller descries the *Thracian Symplegades*, with their castles, which mark the entrance to

The BOSPHORUS STRAIT, about 20 miles in length, which, running out of the Euxine into the Sea of Marmora, separates Europe from Asia. Its mouth being small, considerable danger is incurred in hazy weather, and vessels are sometimes lost in attempting the passage. The entrance into the *Bosphorus* is defended by fortresses placed on the acclivity of projecting mountains on either side, beyond which others are seen towering still higher towards heaven. On entering the Boghaz, or throat, lines of batteries, apparently rising up out of the water, and built as much for appearance as for use, seem to defy all intrusion. As the steam-boat glides along, the eye catches some of the more prominent objects which, for the length of twelve or fourteen miles, adorn both shores, on the approach to the "Queen of Cities." The European and the Asiatic coast are equally covered with villas and gardens, adorned in the most tasteful manner, having verandas and trellis-work, covered with roses. Those on the margin of the shore have arched entrances for the caïques, or small boats, through which, by means of short canals, they glide into the centre of the court-yard. Beyond the villas on the margin of the strait, and which have their foundations in the water, others rise in succession, stretching up to the summit of the mountains, and

forming a picture upon which the eye might rest with undiminished pleasure for many hours in succession—

> "Struck with a splendour never seen before,
> Drunk with the perfumes wafted from the shore;
> Approaching near these peopled groves we deem
> That from enchantment rose the gorgeous dream."

On the left, a fortified castle, which, from its height, seems to pierce the azure sky, becomes a commanding object of attention; and this is scarcely lost sight of, before some formidable batteries indicate the approach to

BUYUKDERE, or the "Lovely Valley," a spot selected for the residence of the diplomatic corps. A mile distant from hence, another range of batteries, on either shore, mounted with fourteen large guns, introduce us to

THERAPIA, a village, where there is a royal palace, which is a favourite spot for the Oslamin *élite*. At a considerable elevation is seen a Roman aqueduct, which formerly conveyed water from one mountain to another, and finally into the city. On the left is a royal tan-yard, and near to it a valley called *Kurkaghadge*, thickly studded with trees, and famous for *keffs*, or pic-nics. Proceeding onward, a number of fairy-looking villages, mosques, harems, chateaux, and batteries, with the Greek and rich green cypress filling up every interstice, and the shipping floating on the waters below, produce the most beautiful effect, and almost overpower the senses. The vessel soon enters a sort of basin, when the ingress and egress become lost to the sight; but on a sudden, the latter is perceived through a vista formed by a number of white towers: those on the European side being called *Roumilly Hisar*, those on the Asiatic shore, *Anadaly Hisar*.*

The next object which strikes the eye is a new Im-

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* This is said to be the place where Darius crossed on a bridge of boats, when marching against the Scythians. The crusaders are also stated to have passed into Asia at this spot, when about to imbue their hands in Mohammedan blood, for the honour of the Christian faith! The Towers were formerly used as prisons, and the doors are so low, that it is requisite to stoop on passing in or out. The unfortunate Janissaries were for some time their inmates, and manifested more reluctance to leave their gloomy portals than they did to deliver themselves up to their custody. When the messenger announced the Sultan's pardon, they at once anticipated their fate. They had no sooner recrossed the threshold, than the bow-string was upon their necks, and their bodies dropped into the rolling waves beneath.

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On the right, *Galata*, headed by *Pera*, is not less beautifully attired, the rear being flanked by the sovereign stream; while on the left, *Scutari*, as though jealous of its European rivals, invites the spectator to survey her numerous buildings and cypress-loving cemetery, which occupies a commanding position on a lofty eminence, in front of "The Giant Mountain."

At each successive survey, a multiplicity of new objects present themselves to the eye, and excite a wonderment that they had eluded observation before. The continuity of painted buildings, with the golden domes and tapering minarets ever and anon peering above them; the dark cypresses and graceful plane-trees softening and subduing the glitter, and throwing around a spirit of life and animation; with the clustering roses which intertwine themselves with the trellis-work, and adorn the numberless gardens and villages,* stretching along as far as the eye can reach; while the broad blue waters below, bear on their bosom the vessels of all nations,

"Many a light caïque dancing on the foam,"

form a picture which the fertile and graceful fancy of a Claude could never have conceived, but which is all that he could have desired.

Taking one of those light canoes, or caïques, of which we have just spoken, the traveller, without the inquisitorial visit of custom-house officers, will be landed at *Galata*, whence he must walk to *Pera*,† up a narrow and ill-paved street, rising almost perpendicularly, and called "The Infidel Hill."

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* There are twenty-three towns and villages on the right, and eleven towns and villages on the left, of the Bosphorus.

† Pera, means beyond, and denotes the suburb beyond Galata and Topkanah. Beyouglu, is the Turkish name for Pera.

SECTION VIII.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

"Queen of the morn! Sultana of the East!
City of wonders, on whose sparkling breast,
Fair, slight, and tall, a thousand palaces
Fling their gay shadows over golden seas!
Where towers and domes bestud the gorgeous land,
And countless masts a mimic forest stand;
Where cypress shades, the minaret's snowy hue,
And gleams of gold dissolve on skies of blue;
Daughter of Eastern art! the most divine,
Lovely, yet faithless bride of Constantine!
Fair Istamboul, whose tranquil mirror flings
Back with delight thy thousand colourings;
And who no equal in the world dost know,
Save thy own image, pictured thus below!
Dazzled—amazed—our eyes, half blinded, fail,
While sweeps the phantasm past our gliding sail.

I. *Topography, Population, and Historical Sketch of the City.—Dogs.—Plague.—Fires, &c.*

The city of CONSTANTINOPLE is divided by water into three parts: viz., STAMBOUL and PERA, in Europe, and SCUTARI, in Asia. The former and the latter are the residences of the natives; Pera being appointed to the reception of strangers, or *Franks*, as all foreigners are indiscriminately called. Like Rome, Constantinople is seated upon seven hills, and comprises a mixed population of Turks, Greeks, Armenians,* Europeans, and Jews, said to amount to between 500,000 and 600,000, although some statists will not allow them to exceed 400,000. There are within its limits, 100,000 houses, from 200 to 300 mosques, and at least 500 fountains. It forms a triangle, almost equilateral in its form, and covers a space of five miles.

For the purposes of trade and commerce, Constantinople stands in a pre-eminently advantageous position, and has one of the finest ports in the world. These advantages,

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* The Armenians separated from the Greek church about the sixth century, to follow the opinions of Eutyches. They have four Patriarchs, and several Bishops.

however, are thrown away upon the proud and indolent Ottomans; and their capital maintains but a low rank amongst commercial cities. The streets are without names, and the houses without numbers; nor is there any register to supply these defects, or a post-office establishment to facilitate the transmission of letters. The total absence of carriage-wheels, clocks, bells, and all sonorous occupations, leaves the whole city wrapt in almost unbroken silence; while the people appear to be mute, and desirous of passing along the streets without being seen. In perambulating the city, a bazaar and a cemetery alternately present themselves, as though the sole business of its inhabitants consisted in barter and death; or a long and filthy lane is found to lead to a marble fountain, or a royal mosque! These deformities, however, are not displeasing; the perpetual contrast furnishes food for the eye and excitement for the mind, says Slade: "We leave Pera, a regular European town, and in five minutes are in scenes of Arabian Nights. The shores of the Bosphorus realize our ideas, or recollections, of Venetian canals, or the Euphrates' banks. Women, shrouded like spectres, mingle with men, adorned like actors. The Frank's hat is seen by the Dervish's calpack; the gaudy armed Chuvass by the Nizam dgeditt; the servile Greek by the haughty Moslem; and the full blown Armenian by the spare Hebrew. The charsheys resound with Babel's tongues; the streets are silent as Pompeii's; nothing seems to attract notice; there are no indications of joy or grief; no pleasure but debauchery—no trouble but death. Between prisons and baths they place their harems, and the capital of slavery—the grand seraglio!

Few cities have passed through more vicissitudes, or been more distinguished for extraordinary events, than Constantinople. It was founded 658 years before the Christian era, as the capital of Thrace; was besieged and taken by the Romans, B.C. 193; and received its present name in A.D. 324, Constantine making it the seat of imperial power six years afterwards, when it succeeded to its Italian matron as the refuge of all that remained of science and civilization, during the long period that the world was inundated by barbarism. Superstition and luxury at length rendered the imperial city the scene of

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this frightful visitation is not indigenous to European Turkey, is a fact beyond question. In 1834, and the beginning of 1835, Alexandria was subjected to its scourge, and one-third of its inhabitants are supposed to have been swept away by it. Upper Egypt, out of a population of 250,000, is supposed to have lost one-half. Those parts suffered especially that were most in proximity with the Nile, where whole villages were totally depopulated. Any other but a Moslem government would have adopted prompt and vigorous measures to prevent its introduction into the capital, or the adjacent provinces; but they persisted in declaring all precautions to be not only unnecessary but criminal. The consequences were what might have been expected. In the summer of 1386, it was introduced into Magnesia, a town of Asia Minor, in its commerce with the interior, in the article of cotton; and of 50,000 inhabitants one-half fell victims to it. From thence it proceeded to Smyrna, Adrianople, and the capital, where it raged with unprecedented violence, carrying off 1000 persons a-day, and at least 200,000 in the course of that year. The Sultan has at last determined upon establishing a quarantine, with a view to rescue the country from this direful malady. Great difference of opinion, however, exists as to the cause of plague, and the efficacy of sanatory laws.*

Fires are of almost nightly occurrence in some parts of Constontinople, and their frequency and extent seem to have induced some caution on the part of the Turks; for on the tower of Galata, and that on the opposite shore, called *Stamboul Kalesi*, or 'The Seraskier's Tower,' both

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* Dr. Madden says, that neither the inundation nor the drawing off of the water of the Nile has anything to do with the generation of the miasma. "Both plague and malaria have their origin in putrefaction, exhaling an invisible vapour, which can only be estimated by its consequences. Malaria originates in the decomposition of vegetable matter; plague miasma, according to my opinion, originates in the putrefaction of animal matter; the production of both, of course, depends on certain states of moisture and heat, which in other places, of even a damper climate and a higher temperature, are wanting to the generation of these diseases." In all Turkish towns, the filth is generally beyond conception; and I think that its pre-eminent accumulation in Egypt and Turkey, aided by a certain disposition of the atmosphere, is the cause of plague: neither in India or Abyssinia, nor yet in the deserts adjoining Egypt, is plague to be found.

of which command a complete view of the city, guards are constantly pacing the circle, to give alarm in case of need. It sometimes happens that whole districts are destroyed by fire. In 1729, 20,000 houses were consumed, and 7000 people perished in the flames; and in August, 1782, an equal number of houses were destroyed. In 1826, a fire broke out at Pera, which consumed 6000 houses, including those of the ambassadors; and last year many were destroyed in a similar way. It is said, that when the people wished to gain an object, such as the head of a Vizir, or other *trifle*, they resorted to fire-raising. It is vain to attempt to save a wooden house in flames. The only thing to be done is by going lower down, in the opposite direction to the wind, and making a large cut in the street by razing three or four houses. This the proprietors naturally try to prevent, and never yield but to force. Is it surprising that a wooden town should often take fire? It is said, indeed, that the city arises anew out of its ashes, once in about every twenty years; and this being the case, it may appear strange that no improvement takes place, either in its architecture or in the materials employed in building. The houses are still constructed of wood; the only innovation upon the old mode of connecting them, consisting of a party-wall of brick being introduced between every fifth house and the one that adjoins it. The want of roads and the perpendicularity of the streets, as well as the costliness of the more enduring and less ignitable materials, no doubt prevent, in a great degree, those improvements which are, in this respect, so much to be desired. It is supposed, and with some reason, that the extensive conflagrations of which the city has been the scene, arose less from accident than from design, the Janissaries usually resorting to this method of expressing disapprobation of their rulers. Another motive which may have induced this class of men to produce these fires, was the gain they derived from them, as they arrogated to themselves the exclusive power of calling into requisition and directing the firemen. Extensive fires have been much less frequent since the Janissaries have ceased to exist.

II. THE TURKISH CHARACTER.

Origin.—Peculiarities.—Women.—Marriage.—Eunuchs.—Religion.—Education.—Language.—Divination.—Law, &c.

The Turks, who were originally from Tartary, first made an irruption into Persia, of which they became masters, in 1065. In the fourteenth century, a Sultan, named Ottoman, and who reigned in Cilicia, became the founder of the mighty empire afterwards called by his name. Having conquered Bithynia in Asia, and the provinces adjacent, he fixed his residence at Prousa, now called Broussa, and which his son Orchan made the capital of his dominions. His successors continued to push their conquests against the decaying Greek empire, until at length the imperial metropolis comprised all that remained of the empire of the Cæsars. In 1453, Mahomet II. attacked Constantinople, which he took, and terminated the Greek empire in the East. The Turkish power now became an object of terror throughout Europe; Egypt, the Barbary States, all the coast of Arabia, the Crimea, and the countries along the Danube, including Hungary, having fallen under its iron hand; and the Austrian capital itself having become an object of attack. The Ottoman scimitar continued to be victorious, throughout a considerable part of the sixteenth century, when Solyman the Magnificent to avoid a disputed succession, confined all the young princes to the seclusion of the seraglio, where, associating with slaves and denaturalised men and women, they became imbecile and effeminate, imbibing all the vices that such society was calculated to produce. From this time, the star of Ottoman glory set. In the seventeenth century, the decline of the empire became visible enough, but more so in the following century, whence its decay proceeded rapidly, accelerated, no doubt, by the weakness and ignorance of the barbarous and bigotted sultans, who, by a blind adherence to obsolete customs, were no longer able to repel the attacks of disciplined armies. Several of her finest provinces have fallen into the hands of Russia, by whom the Turks have been de-

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obscenity, from moral severity to gross sensuality; fastidiously delicate, and coarsely voluptuous; seated on a celestial bed, and preying upon garbage; the great are alternately haughty and humble, arrogant and cringing, liberal and sordid; though naturally sedate and placid, their rage when once roused is furious and ungovernable, like that of a beast." It is but just to say, however, that they are not much addicted to torture, widely differing in this from the Persians: but when they do set about it, they do it seriously. One of their modes of questioning a prisoner is by binding his head with a rope, and drawing it tight, until he speaks, or faints. The discomfort of a tight hat may give one a millionth part of the idea of this frightful torture. Those who undergo it rarely lose the mark of the rope, which remains impressed on the head, as though burnt in with a hot iron. They also practise mutilations of a hand or a foot; the former on burglars, the latter on highwaymen. And a very effectual punishment it proves; but, unfortunately, three out of four that undergo it die from want of surgical aid; the operation being generally performed at the same place where the sentence is pronounced, by one of the chavasses present, who draws his ataghan, and lops off the proscribed member. The stump is then smeared with hot tar, to staunch the blood. In Constantinople, during 1829-30, was to be seen a Turkish beggar, who had been deprived of both his feet by this rude operation. He was in good health, and enforced his arguments by carrying in his hand the skeletons of his poor feet.

Towards strangers the Turk is neither courteous nor rude; argument and expostulation are alike thrown away upon him; like his camels, he appears to be the slowest in creation; and like them also, at times, he becomes the most infuriated! Praise his horse, or his white hand,* and you reach his heart. He is very fond of his male offspring, but for the female he cares but little.† He is devoted to his chibook and harem, both of which he studies to have well furnished. The contradictions in

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* The Turks are vain of a white hand.

† In no part of the world, perhaps, are more love and attachment manifested by children towards their mothers than in Turkey.

his character are very striking: he administers to a sick dog, and bowstrings his friend,—he believes in fatality, yet consults a doctor,—in public, he is modesty personified; in his harem, obscenity itself,—the name of God is ever in his mouth, the devil in his works,—he will forgive a personal affront, and embrace the murderer of his friend, —he will fight for his patron, and afterwards be faithful to his fortunate rival. Neither surprise, joy, nor sorrow, is betrayed by his features. He loves gold, but ostentatiously spends it,—he will give rich presents to a stranger, whilst his friend may die in penury. A great Turk, when he wishes to rise, is by his attendants lifted on his legs; if to drink, the glass is lifted to his lips. No Turk is so high as not to have a master; none so low as not to have a slave.

Thoroughly oriental, the Turks differ in every respect from the inhabitants of western European nations. Instead of a plain, tight dress, they wear loose, gaudy robes; instead of hats, turbans; instead of boots, slippers; instead of sitting upon chairs, they lay stretched upon sofas, or squat cross-legged upon small stools or ottomans. In writing, like the Hebrews and Arabs, they begin on the right; for quills they substitute reeds, and for writing-desks their knees. Their paper is highly glossed, and the ink thick, like that used in printing.

On entering a mosque or a house, instead of removing their turbans, they take off their slippers. When bastinadoed, they receive the blows on the soles of the feet, instead of on their backs. On retiring at night, they sleep in their clothes; for knives and forks, fingers are substituted; not contented with one wife, they venture to take four. During the fast of Ramazan, which coincides with the Greek Lent, and continues for forty days, they fast all day and feast all night. During a lunar month, not a morsel of bread nor a drop of water is to be seen all the day, without a dispensation from the Cadi. When the Mogreb is announced from the mosque, the revels commence. After this comes the feast, or Beiram, a festival corresponding to our Easter, when every Osmanley gives himself up to universal rejoicing. The idea of walking for mere pleasure they cannot comprehend, and consider it an act of insanity. Instead of

being seen in public with their wives and daughters, they expect them to be enveloped with all the care of Egyptian mummies; and instead of allowing them to be the delight and ornament of their houses, they imprison them in harems, where they are not to be seen, or even named by the opposite sex. Instead of inviting others to their houses, they steal into them themselves, as if afraid of being seen; and, as though it were too much trouble to talk, they hold little or no conversation. Instead of the fermented juice of the grape, they are accustomed to the intoxicating use of opium.* For meals they have no fixed time, but act upon the principle of Diogenes—"The rich eat when they like; the poor when they can." The shop-keeper, partaking of the general lethargy, is never found standing in his shop, like the more active and bustling tradesman of western countries, but squats upon his counter, upon a handsome carpet, with which it is overspead, wearing only his *mestler*, his exterior slippers being left upon the floor; and rather than move, would refer the purchaser to another shop. Being much exposed to cold, in consequence of the bad construction of their houses, in which there are no chimneys, they use braziers lighted with charcoal, which they place under a carpet, drawn over and around their lower extremities. The use of costly furs is a thing in which they much indulge; but the most characteristic feature of dress is the coloured slipper, which was formerly regulated by the government—the Turks wearing yellow, the Armenians red, and the Jews blue. Of the turbans, which also differ in shape and value, some are very splendid, varying in cost from £5 to £200.

Mr. Urquhart, in his "Spirit of the East," Mr. Slade, and other authors, have enumerated some striking points in the Turkish character. We select a few of them:—

Europeans commemorate the laying of the foundation-stone; Turks celebrate the covering in of the roof.

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* The *Theriaki*, or opium eaters, are now much less common than they were, however, it having been discovered that Mahomet did not prohibit the use of rum—a favourite article with the Turks. The omission, no doubt, arose out of the same circumstance as that which occasioned the omission of any prohibition against the sluggish Mussulmans travelling on rail-roads.

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absence of public credit; in Turkey the Turk will be amazed at our national debt.

The first will despise the Turks for having no organization to facilitate exchange; the Turk will be astonished to perceive in England laws to impede the circulation of commerce.

The Turk will wonder how government can be carried on with divided opinions; the Englishman will not believe that without opposition independence can exist.

In Turkey commotion may exist without disaffection; in England disaffection exists without commotion.

A European in Turkey will consider the administration of justice defective; a Turk in Europe will consider the principles of law unjust.

The first would esteem property in Turkey insecure against violence; the second would consider property in England insecure against law.

The first would marvel how without lawyers law can be administered; the second would marvel how with lawyers justice can be obtained.

The first would be startled at the want of a check upon the central government; the second would be amazed at the absence of control over the local administration.

We cannot conceive immutability in the principles of the state compatible with well being; they cannot conceive of that which is good and just being capable of change.

The Englishman will esteem the Turk unhappy because he has no public amusements; the Turk will reckon the man miserable who lacks amusements away from home.

The Englishman will look on the Turk as destitute of taste because he has no pictures; the Turk will consider the Englishman destitute of feeling from his disregard to nature.

The Turk will be disgusted at our haughty treatment of inferiors; the Englishman will revolt at the purchase of slaves.

They will reciprocally call each other fanatic in religion, dissolute in morals, uncleanly in habits, unhappy in the developement of sympathies, and their tastes destitute severally of their political freedom, each will consider the other unfit for good society.

The European will term the Turk pompous and sullen; the Turk will call the European flippant and vulgar.

It may therefore be imagined how interesting, friendly, and harmonious must be the intercourse between the two!

The Turks have a sovereign contempt for little men, and hold wisdom to be inseparable from a long beard. They judge of a great man's consequence by the size of his nether garments. The head is shaved; the beard unshorn. The men wear petticoats of cloth; the women trousers of silk or cotton. Instead of a surtout, a piece of blanket is thrown across a Turk's shoulders; a wooden bowl serves for a service of plate; a pewter tray for a tablecloth; fingers for forks, and swords for carving-knives. A man salutes without stooping. If you praise the beauty of his children, he suspects you of the evil eye.

The name of the Prophet is in every man's mouth, and the fear of God in few Turks' hearts. The women glory in the lascivious evolutions of the *ulemé*, and blush at the immodesty of an English woman without a veil. When a Turk regards our ridiculous attire, as he conceives it to be, he has just the same opinion of our dress and manners that we have of his.

The Turks turn in their toes, and mount on the right side of the horse; they follow their guests into a room, and precede them on leaving it; the left hand is the place of honour; they do the honours of the table by serving themselves first; they take the wall and walk hastily in sign of respect; they beckon by throwing back the hand instead of drawing it towards them; they cut the hair from the head, but leave it on the chin, conceiving a shorn face to be a mark of effeminacy or of slavery; they eschew pork and dancing; their mourning habit is white; their sacred colour green; and the holy day is Friday. The knowledge of foreign languages is a crime; they never shake hands, but embrace; when smoking a pipe they say they are drinking a pipe, probably from their habit of imbibing all the smoke into the stomach.

The Turks, with our Shenstone, seem to think that "women are pretty dolls; if anything else unnatural." Every female in the kingdom belongs to the Sultan, who is only supposed to lend them to others, reserving the right

of demanding them back again at pleasure. No Turkish woman, free born, can be a mistress, even of the sovereign. He does not condescend to marry, but chooses from his harem seven favourites. Others can marry four wives, and have as many concubines as their means will justify them in taking, all children being equally legitimate. The women are consigned to harems, excluded from all but female associates or the nearest relations, others not being permitted even to mention their names. They never appear in the streets without veils and loose robes, that mask their face and figure. Madden says, "I often thought there was as much elegance of attitude displayed in the splendid arm of a Turkish beauty holding her rich chibouque, and seated on her Persian carpet, as in the form of a lovely girl at home bending over her harp, or floating along with the music of the waltz. The female apparel is superb, and certainly becoming: there is a profusion of gaudy colour, but well disposed; and the head is constantly decked with all the fair one's diamonds. They are always in full dress; no turban, but the hair curiously plaited in an embroidered piece of gauze around the head."

They are not permitted to join the men in their repasts, nor to enter the mosques; it being believed that they have no souls, and that they were created solely to minister to the pleasures of the opposite sex. As no female is allowed to act as servant, but expects to have slaves of her own, the society of Turkish women is beyond the reach of the poor; a circumstance which produces a host of evils. Those a remove above poverty, though able to support more, find one wife quite sufficient, and thereby avoid the broils to which the rich subject themselves by increasing the number of their wives; for although the eunuch occasionally administers corporeal punishment, he is unable to quiet those freaks of jealousy, which the attentions shown by his master to one above another continually creates. The marriage of a Mussulman convicted of crime is declared to be null. No Turkish woman can marry or connect herself with a man out of the faith; and the alternative of death or Islamism awaits any one found with her under suspicious circumstances. The excursions of women out of town are generally made

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up to amusements of a ludicrous and disgusting nature, executing divers dances, and playing upon instruments. At night, the parents, husband, and women proceed with torches and music to the house of the bride, to conduct her to that of the husband. She sets out with her parents and more immediate friends, the men remaining at her house and regaling themselves. Arrived at the harem, the attendants perfume and place the bride upon an elevated seat, prepared for the purpose, and all strangers retire, leaving only the relations of both parties. The husband is all this time in another apartment, being perfumed and dressed in the most expensive apparel his station affords, by the young men of his acquaintance, who sing songs adapted to the occasion. This done, all the men, accompanied by music, go to the mosque, from whence they return to the door of the house of the bridegroom, leaving him to enter only with his parents.

Whilst they are at the mosque, the lady is conducted into her destined place of incarceration; and upon the bridegroom being introduced, all retire except an old woman, who serves him with supper. Whilst he partakes of this, the bride remains standing before him in an humble posture; and after supper she presents her lord and master with a dish, water, and linen, and then sits down. When she has handed him a pipe and coffee, she sups herself. The servant now retires, and the newly-married pair remain alone. On the following day, the female friends return more richly dressed than before to congratulate the bride and bridegroom, and to spend the day in amusements. The husband is expected to appear very modest and silent; lounging upon an ottoman, his eyes cast down, his face melancholy, whilst all besides are transported with joy.

Amongst the slaves resident in the palaces of the Sultan, there is an order consisting of whites as well as blacks, known under the appellation of eunuchs—the employment of whom may be termed a vice of the Byzantine court, since it is in total defiance of the laws of the Koran. In the Grand Seraglio, there are at least fifty of these, who have the superior advantage of being deaf and dumb—or, at least, of being thought to be so. The black and most deformed guard the interior, whilst the

rest have charge of the passages and exterior apartments. There are no secret visits or conferences held in the harem or seraglio, slaves being always present. Even when the Grand Turk is there reclining upon his couch, he requires incessant attendance, for the purpose of being supplied with his hookah, sherbet, and coffee; and it becomes necessary that he should have those before whom he can speak without reserve, *i. e.* the deaf and dumb; and many, to attain to this high dignity, feign to be deprived of the two faculties of hearing and speaking. Some of them rise to great importance; as the Kislar Aga, guardian of the young princes of the blood, who is one of the leading personages in the empire, and even of the church. To a deaf and dumb dwarf the highest value is attached.

Eunuchs are also found in the private houses and harems of wealthy Turks.

A Turk, having the most implicit confidence in the bounty of Providence, is desirous of repose, but dislikes purchasing it with fatigue. He enjoys the present, without thinking of the future; and holds in great contempt all idea of those pressing ills with which mankind are menaced. His amusements are chiefly domestic; he delights in the *dolce far niente*, in giving himself up to continued and unvaried reverie, and unrestrained debauchery. His sole desire seems to be to glide down the stream of time without thought or anxiety. He is indifferently fond of loitering under a tree, of reclining with his favourite ladies in his caique upon the placid waters, or upon an ottoman, smoking his chibouque or narghilê,* and drinking sherbet, lemonade, or coffee, without sugar or milk, out of cups little larger than thimbles, during the whole day.

All coffee-houses, or cafanehs, are fitted up with cushions around the walls, and refreshed with little fountains in the centre. The rear of them is fitted up, so as to render unnecessary the caution, "Commit no nuisance," which disgraces every part of the British metropolis. Keeping open their doors for the accommodation of the public, forms one of the conditions of their licence: it is very much to be regretted that a similar accommodation is not

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* Chibouque, a long pipe. Narghilê, a water-pipe, or hookah.

insisted upon from the licensed victuallers of London. The places are filled from morning till night; and the Turk, though not talkative himself, loves the society of his fellow-man; and the sound of falling water, rushing wind, and his chibouque, are indispensable to his existence. Slade enquires, "How do their inhabitants exist? for Constantinople does not offer the same resources as the great Christian capitals, for those who live on their wits. Vice, the great alimenter of idleness, is kept under the strong arm of the law. There is little commerce; there are few arts. There is no great influx of travellers; the rich men of the provinces do not congregate in it. There are no cultivated lands to speak of within twenty miles, in some directions within fifty miles. The commonest necessaries of life come from distant parts: the corn for daily bread from Odessa; the cattle and sheep from beyond Adrianople or Asia Minor; the rice, of which such vast consumption is made, from the neighbourhood of Philopopolis; the poultry chiefly from Bulgaria; the fruit and vegetables from Nicomedia and Mondania. Thus a constant drain of money is occasioned, without any visible return except to the treasury, or from the property of the Oulema. The places above mentioned may be considered foreign parts; their inhabitants never visit the capital, and thereby restore the equilibrium."

On mounting the ottoman, it is an invariable custom to leave the slippers on the floor.

Notwithstanding his indolence, however, the Turk is a being of strong animal impulse, and when prompted by passion, he is extreme in his activity, as he is at other times in his repose. When pressed by necessity, or favoured by circumstances, he will accomplish prodigies; but his powers of endurance are not great. In war, his first onset is that of the tiger, but missing his aim, he creeps back to his jungle.

There being no theatre or public place of resort in Constantinople, the streets, by an early hour of the night, are hushed and quiet, and, for want of lamps, in total darkness. An individual may occasionally be seen in Pera, with a paper lantern in his hand; those found without being entitled to a lodging in the guard-house. In Stamboul, it is forbidden to stir out after dark, except on

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"and Mahomet* is the apostle of Arabia." "Be judges," says the same book; "say to the Jews and Christians, let us terminate our differences; adore but one God, give him no equal, that none among you may have any other God but him. Abraham was neither Jew nor Christian; he was an orthodox Mussulman and an adorer of one God, and only one." Napoleon justly remarked, that had Mahomet spoken only of spirit he would not have been understood. This he himself foresaw; and therefore, that he might succeed in divesting the oriental world of some portion of its accumulated vices, and elevate the character of an abased people, he eschewed all mystical subtleties, and addressed himself more immediately to the senses of those whom he undertook to reclaim. Whilst he prohibited those things that were either vicious in themselves, or had a tendency to promote vice, under the peculiar circumstances in which the eastern people were then placed—such as dice, sporting, music, divination, jewellery, and wine—he enforced his obligations by the most tempting promises of material enjoyments hereafter. To the poor Arabs, scorched by a burning climate, and inhabiting a country destitute of shade and water, he promised rich and extensive pasturage, watered by delicious rivers—that they should inhabit the garden of delight, reposing upon beds enriched with gold and precious stones, living in perfect harmony, and being waited upon by eternal youth—that they should banquet upon the most delicious fruits and the flesh of the choicest birds—that they should sit under the Tüba tree, and enjoy the society of the Houris, with eyes

> "Dark as above us is the sky;
> All love, half languor, and half fire;"

and the transparent whiteness of whose complexions is only to be equalled by pearls. By such menaces and promises as these, did Mahomet attack idolatry in its stronghold; and with the overthrow of this, the destruction of children, and prostitution and polygamy, though not

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* Mahomet prophesied that the Arab cry should be heard before the walls of Rome, which at the time, no doubt, appeared a work of superstition. But Anastasius states, that they ascended the Tiber and encamped before the Holy City, and pillaged St. Peter's, but that the Romans dispersed them.

wholly suppressed, were considerably diminished; while the condition of women was largely ameliorated: sisters were entitled to inherit conjointly with brothers, and a slave, upon becoming a mother, was declared free. Mohammedanism, in fact, rendered those who were brought under its influence, as far in advance of other eastern people, as they are now in arrear of the more civilized nations.

Imbued from their infancy with a lofty conception of their own spiritual condition, the Turks regard every other form of religion than Islamism with mingled feelings of hatred and contempt. As followers of Omar, the successor of Mahomet, they hold that the Persians are doomed to perdition, for adhering to Ali, the son-in-law of the Prophet, who was at the head of the great Mohammedan schism—a circumstance which has materially tended to strengthen and sharpen the political enmity that has ever existed between the two empires. The propagation of the Koran is a fundamental principle of Islamism, the destroyer of the infidel having ensured to him a place in paradise. "The neck that bends," however, is preserved from violence.

The Koran, which comprises the civil as well as the religions code, is taught by the ministers of religion. Stated prayers form a very leading feature of the Mohammedan theology; and whenever these are omitted, in consequence of the pressure of imperious duties, the faithful must make up for the deficiency at the first opportunity he can command.

Prayer carries a Turk half-way to paradise,* and fasting the remaining distance; but it is charity that gains him admittance to the society of the Houris. Some writer remarks, that the brightest redeeming virtue in a Turk is charity, or the giving of alms;† and next, his love of cleanliness. The latter may be demurred to, probably, as inconsistent with the habit of sleeping in his ordinary apparel, and wearing it for years. At the same time, it

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* A Mussulman prays seven times a-day, each time making three prostrations, touching the ground with the head twenty-one times; upon the infirm this produces such exhaustion as sometimes to cause them to faint away.

† By the Mahometan law, Mussulmans are bound to give to the poor two per cent. of all they have; and this is strictly observed.

should be remarked, that the Turks undergo many ablutions, and that their houses, and everything appertaining thereto, are scrupulously clean. They wash their hands at least five times in the course of the day, and the feet twice. They use the bath several times a week, but more particularly on the night preceding and on the morning of their sabbath. Nothing offends them more than the commission of those indelicacies, which are sometimes uselessly prohibited by a "Commit no nuisance here," in most other capitals; and trespassers in this respect incur a risk of being soundly bastinadoed by any casual passer by.

The knowledge of the Turks is exceedingly limited. Until the time when the present Sultan succeeded to the throne, education, if not totally neglected, was chiefly confined to the Koran and the Arabic language, a course which limited their knowledge within a very narrow compass, ill adapted to the expansion of the human mind, or the duties of active life. They are not altogether ignorant of mathematics or navigation, for which they are indebted to Baron de Tott, who, in 1773, established an adult school in the arsenal for teaching these branches of science. Of natural history, physics, geography, and botany, they may also be said to know nothing. The most useful science introduced within the last few years, is that of medicine, which, though very imperfect, and but little understood at the present time, will ultimately supersede the use of the nostrums, hitherto transmitted from father to son, and destroy the delusion that European practitioners are endowed with a power of necromancy. There are about fifty practitioners in Constantinople, chiefly Franks, from Italy, Malta, &c. Of this number there are not more, perhaps, than half a dozen regularly educated men. It has been frequently remarked by travellers, that cripples are rarely seen in Turkey, even after sanguinary engagements, the inference being, that the wounded are lost for want of surgical aid.

The printing of military tactics, by Sultan Selim, in 1807, created so much alarm amongst the scribes, who lived by copying, that a fetwa, or decree of the mufti, was obliged to be had recourse to, authorizing the printing of everything but the Koran—a useless measure, that being the only book the Turks ever read.

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caprice; and who will sometimes, in a fit of anger, order a person charged with a mere trifling offence, to be bastinadoed or hanged, while at another time, a culprit who has perpetrated some atrocious crime, is ordered to be discharged. From their sentence there was formerly no appeal; and, none daring to impugn the decision, the matter ended with the sentence and execution. It is a lamentable fact, that, in most cases, money was sure to obtain a judgment favourable to the parties who availed themselves of its use. But it may, perhaps, be to this uncertainty of the law, and of what may result from petty or trivial offences, that public crimes exist to a less extent in this than in any other capital.

The Sultan in full council (and much to his honour) abrogated the power of the Pashas to inflict capital punishment, which now can only take place on a judicial sentence being obtained and signed by a Cadi; which also allows time for appeal. The power of administering corporeal punishments, however, still exists; and a Pasha who lately passed through Venice, on his way as ambassador to Vienna, boasted that they had, upon the abridgment of their power, transferred the bastinado from the feet to the stomach, so that half the blows formerly inflicted will be sufficient to effect all that the greatest monster can desire.

All Europeans charged with offences, are, or ought to be, handed over to the ambassadors, to be treated according to the laws of their respective countries; and a departure from this, in the late case of Mr. Churchill, a resident merchant of great respectability at Constantinople, was followed up with great spirit by Lord Ponsonby. Mr. Churchill, it appears, being invited by a friend to make an excursion into Asia, took his gun with a view of killing wild ducks. Being short-sighted, he missed the bird, and a spent shot penetrated the thigh of a boy on the opposite side of the water. The enraged people seized and maltreated him, and then conveyed him before the Reis Effendi, who, instead of conforming to the custom of referring the case to the embassy, ordered incarceration and punishment. Lord Ponsonby demanded satisfaction, and refused ever again to communicate with a man who had so wantonly set at defiance the laws of nations.

The affair was for some time on the *tapis*, and was at length satisfactorily arranged, by the Reis Effendi being discharged, and a pecuniary remuneration being made to the merchant.

There were formerly three offices to which Greeks might aspire, viz., to those of Hospodar of Wallachia, Prince of Moldavia, and Dragoman or Interpreter; all of whom had the distinguished honour of wearing yellow slippers. But since the Greek revolution, the latter post has been filled by one of the faithful, and the Sultan has no longer the appointment of the two former.

What a French author says of his own country, is perhaps more applicable to Turkey: "Fame is a pinnacle of so dangerous a height, that none but eagles and reptiles ever reach its top." Thus, have most important posts been filled by men of the very lowest grade. Porters have risen to be Pashas. Even so recently as the battle of Navarino, one of the Admirals, named Achmet Papudgi, was a vender of slippers, as his name implies. The present Mustapha Effendi was a boy employed in a cafeneh, at a village on the Bosphorus; and Halil Pasha is by birth a Circassian, and was purchased in the slave market in Constantinople, by Khosrew Pasha, who was also purchased in the same market: the latter was the Sultan's butcher, or executioner; and no man could have executed his mission with greater brutality than this monster, upon those suspected of treason, after the peace of Adrianople. "The practice of raising slaves to the great offices of state is still more common among the Turks than among the Persians: the miserable countries of Georgia and Circassia, supply rulers to the greatest part of the East," says Gibbon. Nothing can exceed the desire of taking office, whether to stand in the "deadly breach," or elsewhere; nor can anything go beyond the hatred which those employed feel towards each other. No means are deemed too base to be employed for one another's destruction. A Turk rarely hesitates to become the executioner of the friends of his boyhood. But this may be said more in reference to the past than the present, the Sultan being less open to intrigues, and (though sometimes imposed upon) endeavouring to fill up appointments by suitable persons, and rewarding with honours and medals those whom he con-

siders to be worthy. The first mark of distinction is a standard of one horse-tail, then of two, and finally ending with a Pasha of three tails,* of whom there are about fifty in the empire.

III.—MAHMOOD II. AND HIS REFORMS.

THE Sultan Mahmood is the son of Abdul Hamed, and the only survivor of a very numerous family of brothers and sisters. As vicar and successor of the great prophet, he unites in himself all the supreme, executive, and legislative powers. He is pontiff and supreme chief of religion; and as sole owner and proprietor of the lives and property of all his subjects, he can confiscate the one, and put out of existence the other with impunity, so that the number of his victims do not exceed fourteen in any one day; although it is not until they extend to a thousand, that the people have any right to entertain the notion of deposing him.†

Mahmood was born on the 20th of July, 1785, and ascended the throne on the 28th of July, 1808. He is a fine, strong, robust looking personage, about the middle stature, five feet eight inches high, particularly wide across the shoulders and chest, of a dark swarthy complexion, with a long black beard (worn by him as head of the church), and mustachios. His deportment is haughty and ferocious.

The destruction of the Janissaries was succeeded by the raising of a new order of soldiers, called *Mansury Mahmoodie*, or new soldiers of Mahmood. They were exercised in military tactics by French officers, had an Italian band, and were dressed *à l'Européenne*, except that they wore a red cap, called *Fez*. Prior to this period, discipline was so little observed or understood by Turkish troops, that one writer compared them in the field to a

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* The Egyptian bulls have very large tails, which are used as standards.

† Turkey is the Sultan's life estate; the people and property constituting his live and dead stock: and the traveller will not fail to remark the gradual depreciation in the value of human life, which takes place in the course of the Danube, until at Constantinople, it is found to be at a discount. A dog enjoys almost an equality of rights with a man, the death of one causing no more regret than that of the other. In Egypt, the Viceroy would rather the death of fifty subjects, than be deprived for a single day of his chibouque!

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From this period, the Sultan appears to have entered upon a new career; drilling his recruits, and being drilled himself; for he underwent more fatigue in six months than he had been subjected to throughout the whole of his former life. He persevered amidst all the difficulties he had to encounter, until he could ride upon an English saddle, and put a regiment through its evolutions, as well as a European field-marshal could do it; but whether all his troops are equally adroit in the use of European saddles and clothes is matter of doubt. Cruelties became less frequent, and the value of human life increased.

Mahmood, however, was still the slave of obstinacy and prejudice, in whatever concerned his sovereign power. He knew that the allied powers had determined upon the emancipation of Greece, and that he had no more might to resist that purpose with success than he had to change the current of the Hellespont. Yet he could not be prevailed upon to yield until all his fortresses upon the Danube had been taken, and his fleet in the Mediterranean completely destroyed. Mehemet Ali asked for the pashalic of Acre, and though destitute of all means for opposing his wishes, the Sultan refused the boon, and Mehemet commenced a war which put him in possession of all Syria. These untoward circumstances, added to his blindly confiding, or rather selling, the government of distant provinces to his own creatures, who ruined all who came within the radius of their authority, and the maintenance of a system of universal corruption, and of continuing to grant government and other monopolies, of almost every article in demand, induce a pretty general belief that Mahmood's changes arise more out of a mere restless desire to be doing something, that from any profound conviction of their necessity; and that they will sink into insignificance when compared with the deep and permanent evils which his caprice has inflicted upon the empire.

But, after all, it is not to be forgotten that Mahmood is a Turk; he has been brought up in all the dogmas of Moslemism; and this being considered, we cannot but be surprised at the strength of mind and resoluteness of purpose he has displayed in carrying into effect reforms, and founding measures and institutions so opposed to Mahommedan prejudices, and so at variance with the laws

of the Koran, as he has done. Many of his measures deserve to survive him; and should they do so, they will form a noble monument to his memory, although the circumstance of his having resorted to private assassination, shedding innocent blood for the mere sake of possessing himself of property, and violating all the laws of honour, hospitality, and friendship, by coolly consigning the friend of many years to destruction, remain as indelible blots upon his escutcheon, and deprive him of all pretensions to the character of a great man.

As a father, Mahmood evinces the utmost solicitude for his children. Two of his daughters are married to Pashas, whose male issue are no longer to be put out of existence, nor are the princesses themselves to be forced out of the city, as was formerly the custom. His two sons, Sultan Abdul Medjid Effendi and Sultan Abdul Aziz Effendi, the one in his twelfth year, the other a year younger, have the advantage of more athletic exercises, and of more intercourse with others, than have hitherto been permitted to princes of the blood. They are no longer confined to the seraglio, although Mahmood knows that, as they advance in years, the tenure of his own life becomes more precarious.

These and various other innovations upon long established usages, will in time tend to ameliorate the condition of the people, and to assimilate their customs and institutions to those of the more civilized nations of the earth.

At the commencement of hostilities with the Russians, in 1828, a body of his new cavalry having surprised and taken an advanced post of about 400 men, cut off their ears, and sent them as trophies to the capital. The Sultan, instead of exhibiting the satisfaction usually evinced on such occasions, reprobated the custom in terms of severity, insisted upon its disuse, and gave orders that in future no prisoner should be maltreated, but that all should be conducted in safety to Constantinople. This was a bold, as well as an enlightened and humane step; it went to the very root of Moslem prejudice; since Mahomet had declared the captive of the sword to be the property of the captor.

Formerly, Christian subjects, by which are meant Armenians and Greeks, if ever seen at the departure of

Turkish soldiers to the camp, were deemed to be ominous of evil; and if on horseback, they were obliged to dismount, and stand aside until the green banner had passed, none daring, at the peril of their lives, to be seen on the spot, when the banner of the great prophet was unfurled; nor were they permitted to look up at the Sultan. Now they are not only permitted, but invited to be present upon such occasions: they may look at the Oslamin chief with impunity, and, in his absence, even set their "infidel" feet in his sacred tent. None dare offer them the slightest insult, without incurring the severest chastisement. Ambassadors are no longer subjected to the humiliating custom which, until recently, prevailed on delivering their credentials to the Sultan, nor is it so difficult to obtain an audience; on the contrary, ambassadors are frequently entertained by him; and the difference which exists between the present time, and some few years since, in the conducting of the Turkish embassies at the different courts of Europe, where the representatives of the Porte not only conform to the customs of the country, but assume an importance, was totally unknown to the Turks twenty years ago.

All religions are now tolerated; and a few years since, the Armenians obtained a piece of ground for the building of a church, which they erected at an expense of £36,000.

Architecture has received great encouragement; and the barracks, which are generally beyond the limits of the city, might be taken as models for more refined countries. The arsenal, the royal mosque, and several of the palaces—one of stone, and quite European in its style—have all been erected by the present Sultan.

Extensive manufactories of guns, caps, leather, cloth, cannon, silk, &c., conducted principally by foreigners, have sprung up within the last five years; but they are all government monopolies. Carriages were never patronised by the successors of the prophet, before his present representative ascended the throne. About two years since, Mahmood introduced a small English phaeton, in which he drives four horses remarkably well. Roads, however, are still much wanted, although this is a matter that has not escaped the Sultan's attention. He has made

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in the arsenal. It is also lithographed, and sold in the city; and is the only thing of the kind to be seen.

There are now seven hospitals, three for the army in general, one for troops and navy, one for the artillery, one for workmen and military, and one for the navy.

The "concord of sweet sounds," too, is now often heard,

> "Coming o'er the ear like the sweet south,
> That breathes upon a bank of violets,
> Stealing and giving odour."

and an Italian opera has been established.

It was formerly the custom, when any great personage received a visit, to have presented to him a pipe and coffee, by four kneeling slaves, who also perfumed his beard; but this practice having been denounced at court, has almost wholly fallen into disuse.

Harems are no longer state prisons; the fair inmates are allowed to walk out at pleasure, and to adorn themselves with jewellery. On the marriage of the Sultan's daughter with Ali Pasha, Mahmood pledged himself that the male issue should no longer be destroyed, and that the princess should not be forced to leave the capital after three years, as had previously been the barbarous custom.

The mosques are ordered to be shown to strangers, when not occupied for prayer.

The press, though it at present gives but a feeble light, has begun to shed its benign influence around; and a weekly gazette, in four languages, awakens the curiosity of the people.

Some time since, the Sultan established steam-boats between the different parts of his dominions, with the intention of visiting the several places himself. The announcement at the time spread dismay amongst the sticklers for old customs. The shadow of God leave the city and its environs! Verily, the end draweth nigh!

IV.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.

The city of Constantinople, as seen from the Bosphorus, is calculated to create expectations which will be disappointed upon an examination of its interior. In picturesque beauty and oriental adornment, it stands un-

rivalled, in the distance, perhaps, amongst the cities of the world; but having set foot within its walls, the traveller will find but little to call forth his admiration or to gratify bis curiosity. The streets are narrow and ill-paved, and generally so uneven, that such a thing as a carriage could not be driven along them. The houses are built of wood, painted red, and are low and unsightly; and even the mosques and other public buildings, will be passed by without exciting attention.

Formerly, Constantinople, like "the eternal city," was divided into fourteen regions, each one exhibiting evi-deuces of Roman magnificence. The First region comprised the Palace of Plaudius, the Baths of Arcadius, and Theodosius', Column. The 2nd.—The Amphitheatre, St. Sophia, a Theatre, the Arsenal, Baths, and Columns. The 3rd.—The Hippodrome, Palace, and a Marble Gate. The 4th.—Bronze and Marble Columns, a Circus, and Monuments of Naval Achievements. The 5th.—Baths, Cisterns, a Forum, and an Obelisk from Thebes. The 6th.—A Burnt Column, ditto of Constantine, Church of St. Anastasius, and Baths. The 7th.—A Pyramid to indicate the Winds, a Forum, Column, and Temple. The 8th.—A Magnificent Church. The 9th.—A Forum and Public Magazines. The 10th.—Baths of Constantine. The 11th.—Palace of Faccilien, Cisterns, Church of the Apostles (equal to St. Sophia), and a Virginal Column, upon which was placed the Statue of Venus. The 12th.—Golden Gate, and Cistern of Arcadius. The 13th.—Forum of Honorius. The 14th.—Theatre, Baths, and Palace. Where are all these magnificent objects gone?

The third and fourth hills of Constantinople are connected by an aqueduct of 41 arches, built originally by the Emperor Valans of the ruins of Chalcedonia, since restored by Solyman. Presuming the traveller to be at Pera, and wishing to visit the principal noticeable things in the city proper, he will cross in a caïque from Galata to the Balluk Bazaar (fish market), and then ascend a narrow street to Mizicharsay, or the bazaars.

The *Bazaars*, *Bézesteen*, or *Charcheys*, are covered streets, apparently under the same roof, each division or shop being devoted to its separate merchandize: linens, cottons, shawls, silks, slaves, drugs, slippers, fruits, plate,

fire-arms, silver saucers, horse equipage, woollens, carpets, vegetable dyes, and antiquities; and in most cases, two-thirds of the price asked is taken. From the opening of the gates in the morning until sunset, the bazaars are a fashionable lounge; no smoking or cooking is allowed in them, which precautions have saved the valuable merchandize contained in them from fires. The principal things worth purchasing, are Persian shawls, which vary in price from £20 to £250,* Persian and Broussa silks, attar of roses, pipes, embroidered muslin, Damascus barrelled rifles, with curious inlaid stocks, from 40*s.* to £5 each; and yatigans. The two last-mentioned articles belonged to the janissaries; the art of producing the Damascus barrel or *jower* is lost, and the articles now made are of a very inferior quality.

The most amusing and extraordinary of all the bazaars is the *Bitt Bazaar*, where second-hand articles of every description, and from every clime, are offered for sale. In these bazaars, strangers should be particularly on their guard against the Jews, who will almost insist upon becoming their guides. Jews, Greeks, and Armenians, deem Christians to be fair game, and generally ask a hundred per cent. more than they feel sure of getting. The attar of roses and other scents sold here are rank impositions; and the cherry-tree chibouque should be selected by those who understand them, in order to guard against being taken in.

In the *Avret*, or *Woman Slave, Bazaar*, are seen huddled together in one part of an enclosed yard, a group of black boys, and in another one of girls (principally from Nubia and Abyssinia), a piece of coarse brown holland constituting their entire wardrobe. Each has an iron chain fixed round the waist, some of the girls being ornamented with brass bracelets on their wrists and ankles. They sell from £10 to £20 each, and are in great request as servants, no Turkish woman being allowed to fill that station. Men are kept at a distance from the city, and white women are shewn in rooms adjoining the

* Europeans generally imagine this to be a mart for Cashmere shawls, and that they are to be procured here at a very reduced price; whereas the sale of those shawls is confined chiefly to the Armenians, who ask as high a price for them as would be demanded at Everington's, on Ludgate-hill.

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manumission of slaves after seven years, but the law is more honoured in the "breach than in the observance," for a greater calamity cannot happen to the poor blacks when worn out, than to be turned friendless upon the world. Some of these poor creatures are occasionally seen in a state of misery that the pen cannot describe.

Almost the only noticeable things now in the city, are the following:—

The *Grand Seraglio*, or *Royal Palace*, which is surrounded by a wall, surmounted by square towers towards the sea, and is three miles in circumference. It, at one period, formed the whole of Byzantium; but, like the Mount Palatine, at Rome, became, in process of time, too small for the residence of even one individual. Being no longer occupied by the Sultan, it affords a place of dignified retirement for the sultanas of deceased monarchs, and of seclusion for the male members of the royal family, where, debarred from all manly exercises, and restricted to the society of women and eunuchs, the young princes of the blood have contracted most effeminate and pernicious habits. An opinion has long prevailed, that the Sultans, ever since the conquest, have successively made some additions to a treasure supposed to have been then deposited in the foundations of this building, to enable them the better to defend the city, or, in the event of its falling into the hands of an enemy, to build another in Asia. The present Sultan, who is accused of making everything subservient to the replenishing of his treasury, lies under the suspicion of having departed from the pledge he gave when begirt with the royal sabre, to follow the example of his predecessors, and hold the sacred treasure inviolable.

The following is Mr. Slade's description of this splendid building:—"The original plan consists in four spacious courts surrounded by buildings connecting with each other by high gates, and running in an oblong square nearly across the area; the remainder of which is laid out in pleasure-grounds, or filled up by kiosks, the fancies of different Sultans, which communicate with the main edifice one way, and command views, the other, of the finest scenery in the world. By the most modern of these kiosks, we begin our excursion, entering it through a

massy gilded gate in the sea wall. It was built by the present Sultan, and is no less distinguished for size than splendour, furnished in a style half French, half oriental: the former shown in cut glass chandeliers, mirrors, musical clocks, ivory ships, mosaic tables, and other trifles; the latter in velvet covered divans, piles of brocaded cushions, highly wrought mats, and frescos on the wainscoting. The baths were perfect specimens of their kind, almost too beautiful for use, composed of variegated marbles, wherein roux and verd antique were lavished. The gothic richly-fretted marble chimney pieces in the winter cabinets were also highly ornamental, and excited a wish for fire; in one of these cabinets were arranged the Sultan's personal arms, consisting of Damascus sabres, French pistols, Persian hangiars, all of exquisite workmanship, and set in jewels. By them lay a small assortment of korans and sunnas, beautifully written, and highly emblazoned."

In the exterior court-yard, the heads of delinquents whose death calls for no privacy are exposed to view. Some remain there for only a few hours, while others continue for three or four days; each one having an inscription affixed to it, stating the true or feigned cause of decapitation—an honourable mode of death, confined to the higher orders, all others being caught, strangled, and left on the spot where they fall. It was here that, on the day of Sultan Selim's death, the head of Kislar Aga, with the heads of as many others as could be caught by the Bairacter, were exhibited; that of the black being placed in a silver dish, on account of its high dignity.

In the second court-yard, on the left, is the royal mint; and a little further on, passports for Mecca and for the other world are furnished to "the faithful." Nearly in front of the palace gate, and within sight of the windows, stands the fatal stone upon which so much human blood has been spilled. With what exquisite pleasure has the savage Tartar often beheld a poor Pasha hurrying across the yard to breathe the air of liberty, exulting at having passed through the fiery ordeal of an interview, and at having escaped the bow-string in the executioner's room,*

* All persons before being admitted into the presence of the Sultan, are obliged to wait for some time in the room of this high and important functionary.

arrested in his career, and then prostrated on this awful block!

In an open office contiguous to this place, the devout Mussulmans obtained firmans or licences to visit the Caabah, or temple of Mecca, always an object of Arab veneration, being, as they believe, founded by Abraham, and rendered more sacred as being the tomb of the Prophet. On the road they die by thousands, although furnished with instruction in their own language, dictated by European physicians, how best to guard against the consequences of fatigue, climate, want, and dysentery. Those who have paid their devotions at the shrine, and are fortunate enough to return home, are distinguished by green turbans. Oppposite to this office are the royal kitchens: and in front, the seraglio, whose threshold it is sacrilege to cross. On the outside of the wall here may be seen the spout or wooden gutter through which female offenders are transferred from the dominions of the Sultan to those of Neptune!

In the lower gardens, which are attached to the rear of this splendid state-prison, the cypress forms a conspicuous feature; and here also stands a Corinthian column, of large dimensions and of exquisite taste and workmanship, from whence is a view of the most charming description, over Princes' Island, the Sea of Marmora, and an extensive region of Asia; the horizon being bounded by the Giant Mountain on the one side, and the snowy tops of Mount Olympus on the other.

The *Mosques* are all built upon Greek models; but notwithstanding that their numerous graceful minarets give them a pleasing effect in the distance, there are not more than three or four out of the three hundred contained in the city that are worthy of special notice. That of Achmet is the finest in architectural beauty; that of the Sultan Mehemet has been named the St. Peter's of the East; but that of *St. Sophia* is the most celebrated for its historical associations. Instead of the tolling of a bell, from the minarets of the mosques the priests or muezzins invite the faithful to prayer. The invocation, which is pronounced five times in the course of the day, and is called *Eyan*, is as follows:—"Almighty God! I attest that there is no God but God, and that Mahomet is his

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The next mosque that attracts attention after St. Sophia, is that of *Solyman the Magnificent*, surpassing St. Sophia in architecture, but not in antiquity. It is 234 feet by 227. The mosque Solimanie is only remarkable from possessing some marble columns from Alexandria Troas.

Behind Solimanie, in a garden, are two octagonal buildings, which contain the bodies of Soliman and Roxalana. The love the people bore to the emperor induced them to break through prejudice and custom, to permit the bones of his favourite to rest beside him.

The mosque *Bajazet*, built in 1498, has twenty valuable columns, consisting of verde antique, porphry, and Egyptian granite.

Schahzade giamsi, built by Soliman I., and *Ederne Kapusu* are worth seeing.

Laleli has extensive caverns, supposed to have been cisterns. *Kiamsi giamisi* was built by Anastasius, and converted into a mosque; in the cupolas there are still to be seen mosaics representing the crucifixion, and other sacred paintings. The distinctive sign of a Royal mosque, is having two or more minarets. In Constantinople, four mosques have each four minarets; Achmet's only has six. All the mosques have pious or learned establishments. Three have lunatic asylums; four have poor hospitals; and each has a library.

Near to the mosque of *Noor* Osmanee is seen a sarcophagus of gigantic dimensions, in which were deposited the remains of Constantine, the founder of the city.

At Eyoub, one of the suburbs of the city, stands the mosque in which the Lion-hearted Mahmood was girded with the royal sabre, and in the cemetery of which rest the ashes of many members of his noble house—the amiable Sultan Selim being of the number. Mahomet II. built this mosque to immortalize a chieftain, named Eyoub (Job). There is a description of it to the following effect:—"The Emperor Mahomet built this mosque, intending it for a paradise of delights; a place of worship for the people of God who have religion and purity. The office of investing sovereigns is hereditary in the Mevlevi Dervishes, called Mollah Hunkiar. The present Sultan was girt by the present Mollah, when the Mollah was only seven years old."

The *Hippodrome*, or At-Meidan,* is an extensive oblong area, 250 yards by 150 yards. On one side of it stands the mosque of Achmet, protected by a handsome screen of masonry, begun by Severus and completed by Constantine, upon the model of the grand Circus at Rome. On the other, it was adorned with the sacred Tripods, and the Apollo and Helicon Muses from Delphi. The four bronze horses—those records of the mutability of human greatness, which are now at Venice—were also brought from Rome, where they adorned the arch of Nero, and were placed in company with these sacred relics. But they have all disappeared. At present there are to be seen only an obelisk of granite, 65 feet high, of whose locality, immediately before its transfer to Constantinople, writers disagree as widely as they do in decyphering the hieroglyphics on its base,† but which, there is no doubt, came originally from Thebes; a pyramidal column, 100 feet high, formerly cased with brass, and brought from Rhodes; and next a spiral column of bronze, called the Serpentine Column, 11 feet high and 4 feet in circumference, covered by intertwining bronze serpents, whose heads formerly supported the golden tripods consecrated to Apollo, after the defeat of Xerxes. This is the best authenticated relic of the spoils of the Temple at Delphos. Mahomet II., seeing the infidel monument, became angry, and struck it with an axe, by which he cut off the head of one of the serpents. It is said that Belisarius, the Roman general, here received the honours of triumph, and afterwards begged at its gate!

Near to the Hippodrome is St. Sophia; the church of St. John the Evangelist, converted into a menagerie; and on the north side of the Hippodrome are the balustrades and carved cloister of Achmetie. On its south side is a remnant of Constantine's palace; and a short remove from thence one of the cisterns.

On emerging from the Bazaars, the first object that solicits attention is the mosque Osmanie, built by Sultan Osman; and next, the Forum of Constantine, where stands

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* Horse-market.

† This obelisk is said to boast an antiquity of nearly 3000 years.

the *Tchernberle Tasch*, a porphyry column, of the Doric order, brought from Rome by Constantine, and upon which he placed the statue of Apollo; it is 30 feet in circumference, and is composed of eight blocks, each 10 feet in height. The top block and the figure were destroyed by a thunderbolt, and iron bands, placed both horizontally and perpendicularly, hold the remains together, it having suffered much from the fires with which this part of the city has been visited. A modern restoration has completely covered the plinth!

The *Marcian Column* stands on one of the hills of Constantinople, and is in excellent preservation. Its height is 52 feet; the shaft is granite, the capital Corinthian; and in the precincts is the remnant of another column, supposed to be the famous historic column, representing Theodosius' victories. It is said that it rose 140 feet high, from whence Alexius Ducas was cast down by the judgment of the Latin chiefs, 1204.

Eski Saray, or the old palace, where the Sultan formerly resided, is now occupied by Seraskier Pasha, the governor of the city, and commander-in-chief of the forces. From the Tower, 100 feet high, the finest view of the city and environs is had. Here men are on the watch, night and day, to give notice of fires. The panorama from this tower embraces the Aqueduct of Valens, the Seven Towers, the Mosques, the Sea of Marmora, Olympus, the Bosphorus, &c.

The *Cistern of a Thousand Columns* is the one most worthy of attention; and from this an idea may be formed of the other two. Though called the *Cistern of a Thousand Columns*, however, the number of its columns do not exceed 220. Each one is marked K. O. S., and is surmounted with a globe and a cross, capable of holding 14,600,000 gallons of water. There is another cistern, which has 32 columns; and a third, called *Birebindenck*, where they now spin silk! The Romans, who had water in abundance, built these reservoirs to prevent a scarcity, although this magnificent one is now dry.

The *Seven Towers*, or *Yedl Koulési*, is a cluster of forts erected by the immediate descendants of Constantine the Great, for the purpose of strengthening the fortifications of this part of the city. Each tower is about 200

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tween it and the shore is a passage for vessels drawing 14 feet of water. There is a legend attached to this tower, which some call "Tour de Leandre," to the following effect:—It having been predicted to one of the Sultans, that his favourite daughter should be stung to death by a serpent, he, in order to put such an event, as he thought, beyond possibility, erected this tower, in the most rapid part of the Bosphorus, where no reptile could exist, and placed her therein. But his precautions were futile; a small asp was conveyed thither in a basket of fruit; it bit her, and she died!—an event which confirmed the Turks in their belief, that nothing can change the decrees of the Eternal!

The Baths, or *Hammams*, of Constantinople, though evidently expensive in their construction and management, are open alike to all, no price being fixed or demanded for admission, but each giving what he pleases—the poor seldom more than a penny; the rich seldom more than sixpence. Having undressed in an outer room, a large coloured cloth is bound around the loins, and you are furnished with wooden slippers or clogs, and conducted into a warm apartment, from whence, when the blood is sufficiently excited, you are led into an octagonal marble chamber, heated to a great degree.* In each angle of this is a smaller room, constructed of the same costly material, which the bather has the option of using; and to the sides are attached eight fonts for holding warm water. A number of bathers will generally be found lying upon raised planks on the floor, and producing at first sight a singular effect upon the nerves, since they look like so many dead bodies. Here you also are requested to lay down, and continue in a prostrate position, until in an almost insupportable state of perspiration, when an attendant commences the operation of shampooing, *i. e.* rubbing the body, and extending the joints, dwelling most upon any parts that may be affected. This done, you are placed by the side of a font, whence the water is ladled out and thrown over the body, which is rubbed at the same time with a coarse brown cloth or bag, into which the servant thrusts his hand. Scented soap is next brought into

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* The average heat of a bath is, in summer, 102; in winter, 90.

requisition, and the body is covered with a fine lather, which you are left to rinse off yourself, whilst the attendant goes to procure warm linen. This obtained, a turban is ingeniously formed of a towel, and the rest of the body is carefully enveloped as nearly as possible to represent the costume in which the pilgrims or hadgis perform their ceremonies at Mecca. Thus equipped, you are reconducted into the first-mentioned room, wherein are placed a number of inclining ottomans, that invite to repose. Here you obtain another supply of warm linen, and are solicited to partake of sherbet, lemonade, or coffee; not forgetting the chibouque. Whilst thus indulging yourself here, the corns and incrustations of the feet are carefully operated upon, and shaving completes the business. When sufficiently cool, you are permitted to dress. The greatest decorum is used throughout by the attendants; indeed, it is religiously decreed and observed. Eighteenpence or two shillings paid for all this, stamps you as a person of consideration! *

Slade very judiciously remarks, "That notwithstanding their ignorance of medical science, added to the extreme irregularity of their living, both as regards diet and exercise, one day dining off cheese and cucumbers (a favourite eastern meal), another day feasting on ten greasy dishes; one month riding twelve hours a day, another month never stirring off the same sofa; smoking always, and drinking coffee to excess; occasionally getting drunk, besides other intemperances; combining, in short, all that our writers on the subject designate injurious to health, the Turks enjoy particularly good health. And this anomaly is owing to two causes: first, the religious necessity of washing their arms and legs and necks from three to five times a day, always with cold water, generally at the fountains before the mosques, by which practice they become fortified against catarrhal affections; second, their constant use of the vapour bath, by which the humours which collect in the human frame, no doctors know how or why, occasioning a long list of disorders, are carried off by the pores of

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* "The Orientals are always supple; the joints of withered old men are as free as if newly oiled. It is a fact, that rheumatism is unknown in Turkey, which must be attributed to these baths."

the skin. Gout, rheumatism, head-ache, consumption, are unknown in Turkey, thanks to the great physicians—vapour bath and cold bath. No art has been so much vitiated in Europe by theories as the art of preserving health. Its professors, however, are beginning to recur to first principles; and when the value of bathing shall be properly appreciated, three-fourths of the druggists will be obliged to shut their shops."

Harems.—The Harem forms a most important appendage to the Ottoman Porte, and although much reduced in power, it is still supposed to exercise some political influence. Under former sovereigns, its intrigues have been such as to shake the empire to its centre. In the Royal Harem are immured five or six hundred of the greatest beauties that Georgia, Greece, Egypt, or the neighbouring countries could furnish; and from these the Sultan selects seven favourites. When he desires a change, the discarded are removed to a dignified retirement in the old palace or seraglio, where are

"A thousand bosoms
Beating for love, as the caged birds for air."

Formerly, the inhabitants of the Harem were never permitted to pass through its portals, excepting for the purpose of being transferred to some other similar building; but the present Sultan, with a degree of humanity which is honourable to his character, not only allows them to go out, but to extend their walks, under a proper escort, into the city. They are sometimes to be seen in tolerable numbers, but excite no attention, except in European visitors.

A lady in a Harem has a train of female slaves, who dance, sing, act, or do anything to please her. None sit in her presence. She knows no other existence, and is, therefore, perfectly happy; and although her lord may have others who participate in his favours, she never exhibits anything like jealousy, and really, in most cases, has an affectionate regard for him. Divorce in Turkey does not suppose crime. If the husband says, "I will live with you no longer," they go before a Cadi, the divorce is pronounced, the dowry returned, and the wife is at liberty to marry any other she pleases. Jews are as easily divorced; but as the dowry on marriage is fixed at three

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conveyance from one quarter of the city to another, for at least half a million of people, it will not be difficult to form some idea of the life and activity that a fête of this magnitude must have presented. Some of the boats represented sea-horses,—others dolphins, carriages, and various other fanciful forms; while Pashas and ambassadors, the latter attended by servants in gaudy liveries, the former by half-a-dozen soldiers, were seen lounging under splendid canopies in their caïques, rowed by ten pair of oars, and cutting through the water at an almost incredible rate. Here was to be seen one filled by a party of fat Armenians, and there another containing a stately Oslamis with his little harem. Not far distant, on the shore, was an encampment of troops, with tents of varied hues; and placed contiguously, one for Pashas and other persons of distinction, accompanied by marquees of unequalled splendour. The Sultan had a phaeton, with four small chesnut horses, which he drove about the grounds of his palace at *Beschicktash*, whither the ladies of his Harems were taken in covered waggons, of a hearse-like form, having windows on each side, gilt in a most extravagant manner. Each vehicle was drawn by a pair of oxen, gaudily caparisoned, with small looking-glasses in their foreheads. Four sultanas rode in each wagon, and were guarded by as many eunuchs; but although their faces, excepting the eyes and nose, were covered,* it was easy to distinguish their features, which inclined to a sickly and pallid hue. Aloft, men exhibited on the tight-rope; and below, the children of Armenians, Greeks, and Jews paraded about, singing the praises of the founder of the feast. The peculiar character of the amusements, the odd appearance of the booths and their inmates, the heterogeneous mass of which the crowds were composed, the *outré* costumes, and the confused buz, which everywhere prevailed, gave to the entire scene the appearance of being a masquerade upon an enormous scale.

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* The females are less scrupulous now than formerly, and are rather desirous of being seen.

VI. ECONOMICAL INFORMATION FOR VISITORS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Hotels.—Of these there are the *Guiseppine, d'Europe, d'Italia,* and *Couronne d'Ungarn,* in all of which it is the custom to charge by the day; usually about two dollars. Madame Rubot, Madame Balbiani, and Madame Carton, a French woman, keep boarding-houses; and at the table of the latter, especially, the traveller will meet with good fare, and acquire much useful information.

Cafenehs, or *Cafés.*—There are several hundreds of these places of resort for the Osmanley, for which the most shady situations are chosen. Around the interior, and in front, there is a divan; and in the centre there is generally a marble fountain. Pipes of all the descriptions known in Turkey are always filled and cleaned for those who may desire them. But the principal feature of a cafeneh is its being devoted to the barber's shaving art, who adds to this hair-cutting, dyeing and anointing, bleeding, tooth-drawing, and leeching. The delicacy observed by these men in the operation of shaving, and the delightful manner in which they effect it, will not be soon forgotten by those who pass under the operation.

In many of the cafés, cabobs and sheep's heads are ready at all hours of the day; and, with a glass of sherbet or coffee, they form an excellent luncheon.

Turkish confectionary is proverbial for its goodness.

A Chuvesch, which has superseded the *Janissary,* will be requisite to make purchases, and see the different objects of curiosity. On application to Mr. Cartwright, the British Consul-General, a chuvesch belonging to the embassy, named Mustafa, who speaks English, and who is a Turkish encyclopædia, will be permitted to accompany the party. He is paid one dollar a day.

A Mr. Stampa keeps an English store, changes money, and is very communicative.

On visiting the bazaars, guard against Jews, who persist in proffering their agency!

Money:—40 paras make . 1 piaster
45 piasters make 1 ducat
21 piasters make 1 dollar
100 piasters make 1 guinea.
The bourse contains 30,000 piasters.

For Greece, the passport must be signed by the English and Greek ambassadors. To return overland by Semlin, it must be signed by the Austrian ambassador, and a firman, or teskere, be obtained, which entitles the traveller to lodgings, where they are to be obtained *en route;* but as they may be damp and dangerous, he is advised to avail himself of the accommodation of the cafenehs, which are perfectly aired and safe.

To see the Plains of Troy and the Ruins of Assos, the traveller should be landed at Mitylene, in the Dardanelles.

For Semlin or Belgrade, overland, a Tartar, named Achmet, furnishes horses, guides, and provisions. Four persons, for themselves, guide, and baggage, will require eight or nine horses, for which he asks 3500 piasters.

Letters for England must be left at the Austrian Embassy, and the postage be paid.

Should the traveller prefer carrying money rather than bankers' bills—a course highly injudicious, however—he should procure gold ducats or Spanish dollars.

For Russia, steamers leave for Odessa every fortnight, on the Tuesday, at twelve at noon. Quarantine at Odessa fourteen days: those who object to so long a durance, or who may be desirous of leaving the Osmanley capital before the departure of the Russian steamer, may proceed to Galatz, and from thence overland to Odessa, in which case they will only be subject to seven days' quarantine.

For Trebisond, two Austrian Company steamers are employed between Constantinople, Sinopæ, Samsoun, and Trebisond. One leaves the imperial city every Friday at one o'clock in the afternoon, and the other leaves Trebisond every Thursday, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

For steamers to other places, see the Tariffs.

For making excursions on horseback, English saddles may be procured; and for ladies, those of the Tartars or Greèks, well covered with cloaks, will be found tolerably convenient.

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Africa united. Here the human race had birth; and here primeval Ararat rears its snowy peaks, reminding mankind of the most memorable event in the moral and physical history of the globe. Here, too, Babylon, Nineveh, and Jerusalem rose and fell; and here was the theatre of Cyrus', Alexander's, and Mahomet's exploits. Upon its soil, the transactions recorded in the Scriptures took place; the prophets lived and died there; and Jesus Christ accomplished the mysteries of salvation!

SCUTARI, formerly CHRYSOPOLIS (the city of gold), is the depôt for the caravans from Arabia, Syria, and all parts of Asia Minor. Its inhabitants are principally engaged in the saddlery business. At the distance of a mile from Scutari, is the site of the city of Chalcedonia, now the village of Kady Keny; and a short remove from thence is a square white tower, called by Europeans, *Leander's Tower*.

At the extremity of the town, a forest, composed of the mournful cypress, indicates the cemetery, or church-yard, a place of promenade and recreation for some, of sorrow and meditation for others—a striking memento of human nothingness. This is the last home of the rich many, who in life derive comfort from a conviction that their remains, interred under the sombre shade of the cypresses of Scutari, will not, like Constantinople, be consigned to infidel hands. They hold, that the earth of the continent, rendered holy by possessing the dust of the great Prophet, can never be subjected to such a dire fatality.

"The Osmanleys believe that the dead are examined in the grave before Moukir and Nekir, during the first three days; on this account the grave is erected so as to allow the body to sit up and answer questions. Women do not attend. The tombs are denoted by a lotus-leaf being painted on them: no ceremony is performed, and there is no lying epitaph. Turkish females may often pass a great part of Friday, holding, as they suppose, communication with the dead." The bodies of Turks are interred without coffins, which are carried by men, notwithstanding they know that the individual they are conveying to his long home died of the plague. Porters change as often as required on the road. It is vain to attempt to

convince them that this increases the number of its *victims.*"

Like Stamboul, Scutari has its mosques, its Seraglio, and a large range of barracks, which have a most imposing effect. They were built by Selim III., or the Nezim d'geditt.

Horses are always to be procured for a visit to the *Giant Mountain*, which occupies about four hours; but though a large grave, said to be that of a giant, is shown here, there is nothing remarkable but the scenery, which will, however, amply repay the trouble of the journey.

The only piece of good road in Turkey, supplied with post-houses, horses, and postillions, is from hence to *Isnikmid*, on the way to *Broussa*. Four horses, attached to a small narrow wagon, without springs, gallop off with you at an incredible pace. The circumstance of one falling dead on the road from exhaustion, is treated as a matter of course.

BULGURLU.

This place is two miles from Scutari. The beautiful Chiosk of the Sultan is upon the mount, the view from which is conceded by all travellers to be the finest in the world. At one *coup-d'œil* we have Stamboul, Pera, the Golden Horn, the Sea of Marmora, cloud-capped Olympus, the scenery of Asia Minor, the Bosphorus, and the hills of Thrace.

BELGRADE.

This place is about ten miles distant from Constantinople, and is celebrated as the place where Lady Montague wrote some of her letters. Here the traveller should see *Backchey Keni*, or the aqueduct of twenty arches, and proceed from thence over the green-sward, which is like a carpet, to Calosagros, or "the Lovely Valley" at Búyúkderé, there smoke a chibouque, and take coffee, under the two famous sycamore-trees, where the Sultan had his imperial tent pitched to receive Sir Robert Gordon, the representative of Great Britain. The tent was hung with cashmeres, provided with a silver couch, and covered with a cloth of pearls. There are some beautiful rides through the wood: many of the merchants

have residences there. From Búyúkderé, take a caïque and descend the Bosphorus. To enjoy the enchanting scene mount the rocks of the Symplegades. On the top of one is the remnant of a column of white marble, six feet high, and three feet in circumference, connected by a base resting without fastenings in the rock. Respecting it are two opinions: the first, that it was a pillar raised in honour of Pompey; the second, that it was an altar to Apollo.

At the village of Beshick-tash is a palace and Harem of the Sultan, and the mausoleum of Hairidin Pasha, known by the name of Barbarossa, the Turkish Nelson.

BROUSSA.

A journey to Broussa will occupy three or four days. A boat must be taken to the Gulf of Mondania, and horses thence to the city, which being only a distance of fifteen miles, is accomplished in three or four hours.

Broussa, the capital of Bithynia, is situated in a plain about twenty miles in length, and evidencing unusual care in its cultivation. To the south, snow-crowned Olympus, the proudest of all the Grecian summits, on which fable and mythology placed the celestial mansion, and the throne of Jupiter, rears its hoary head. The city contains about 50,000 inhabitants, who, by their industrious habits, have acquired a celebrity in the manufacture of silk, and who enjoy more *aisance* than any other people under the same government. At least 350 mosques, and as many thousand cypresses, relieve the monotony which would otherwise be produced by a mass of unsightly wooden houses. Want of accommodation for travellers would, notwithstanding the beauty of its position, exclude this city from their researches, but for its renowned mineral baths, and the reminiscences connected with its ancient and modern history, both being replete with interest. The high position which it held prior to the conquest of Constantinople, as the capital of Turkey, and the battle fought between Tamerlane and Bajazet, in which no less than 40,000 were slain, and when the conqueror condemned him who had boasted that he would feed his horse with a bushel of oats on the altar of St Peter's at Rome, to pass the remainder of his days in an iron cage,

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here, after having been exposed in the court of the Seraglio. We next come to *Top Kapoo*, or *Launch-gate*, so called from four shot being fixed in the wall above it. Through this gate Mahmood entered as victor. Next is the Adrianople-gate; whence we descend the hill and take boat to Galata.

Persons who have come thus far by way of the Danube, and do not wish to extend their tour beyond the limits already described, but who desire to see something of the interior of the country, may proceed

FROM CONSTANTINOPLE TO SEMLIN, OVERLAND.

Horses are to be procured at the different post-stations, and the journey, according to the Turkish mode of travelling, occupies 180 hours in the saddle, without allowing for delays. Couriers effect it in nine days, whilst others require thirteen or fourteen; but at a fine season of the year—and at any other few would abandon the excellent steam accommodation—travellers will have a better opportunity of becoming acquainted with the country and the people, besides finding themselves much more at their ease, by extending it over a space of eighteen or twenty days.

Two very tedious days' ride may be avoided, by proceeding, in the first instance, to *Rodosto*, in Roumelia, in a boat; from thence, twenty hours on horseback, divided into two days, will bring the traveller to

ADRIANOPLE,

or the city of Adrian, the second city in the empire, containing an uncertain population of about 100,000 souls. Prior to the possession of Constantinople by the Mussulmans, it was for a century the Turkish European capital. In perambulating the streets, one comes alternately to palaces, mosques, bazaars, and cemeteries, much in the style of Constantinople itself, excepting that it is smaller, and remarkably clean. Although there are scarcely any traces of its ancient walls, its situation at the confluence of two rivers renders its position favourable for defence. The last remarkable trait in its history, was its occupation

by General Diebitsch, and the treaty concluded there with the Porte, in 1829.

From thence, three days, or thirty-hours, are allowed for reaching Philipopolis, during which time the traveller will have passed through the village of Mustapha Pasha, over the river Marizza, Armaneh, and Hass Keny. The latter part of the journey, thus far, will be north-east of the vast plain of Roumelia; having on the north the Harmus, to the south-west the Rhodope Mountains, which two ranges nearly uniting, form "The iron portals of Trajan." Next the eye will rest upon the towers and minarets of

PHILIPOPOLIS,

an apparently flourishing town, with 22,000 inhabitants, which is divided into two parts by a fine river, over which is thrown a wooden bridge. The post-house furnishes what will have become of much more importance than running over the uninteresting city—a good dinner, with wine and ices of an excellent description. On quitting the town an ascent indicates the commencement of the far-famed Balkan, a continuous chain of mountains, stretching from the head of the Adriatic to the Black Sea. The traversing of the rugged and dangerous passes of these mountains, penetrating their romantic defiles, and crossing their many deep and rapid waters, may be considered as forming the most interesting part of the journey. The greatest altitude of the Balkan is in this neighbourhood, being 6000 feet. The Russians crossed these mountains on the 20th July, 1829.

On leaving Philipopolis is Tchapan, a large Bulgarian village; and next a well cultivated country, called the Garden of Roumelia. The roses are sent from hence to Adrianople, where the best attar is distilled. The traveller will here remark the air of prosperity and good appearance of the peasantry, so different to anything he will have met with in the Osmanley dominions. Three days' travel from hence will bring us to

SOPHIA,

which is the capital of Bulgaria, a large, dull, dirty town, situated in a flat, marshy plain; on leaving which, the

scenery becomes more varied and picturesque, from the undulatory or mountainous character of the country. From hence it requires three good days' travel to reach Belgrade.

NISSA,

a Servian town, will furnish to those who require it a carriage, though of a gothic description, to prosecute the remainder of the journey. Here the physical features of the country, and the manners of the people, present a totally different aspect to any thing around—the effect of industry and better government. An extensive forest of oaks, that would suffer no disparity on a comparison with those in the wilds of North America, has monopolized a great portion of the surface of Servia, and through this a carriage-road is cut to Belgrade.

ROUMELIA, through which the traveller will have passed, gave birth to one of the most extraordinary men of the present day, viz. *Mahommed*, or *Mehemet Ali*. He was born at Cavalla, in the year 1769. Arrived at manhood, he married a widow of the family in which he was employed as a collector of taxes, and had three sons, Ibrahim, Tousson, and Ismael. He subsequently commenced trade as a tobacco-merchant, and continued in it with success, until the governor of the district in which he lived was obliged to furnish a contingency of men, amounting to 300, in order to oppose the French in Egypt. The command of these troops he confided to his son, and sent Mahommed with him, as a sort of Mentor. The young man soon grew tired of his occupation, and surrendered it to Mahommed, who thereupon assumed the title of *Bim bashi*. His successes and intrigues at length raised him to the dignity of Pasha, and finally procured him the viceroyalty of Egypt. The regeneration of Egypt—the institutions and reforms which he has effected—all tend to show that he is entitled to be considered as a "great man."

It is a curious fact, that Mahommed Ali, Napoleon Bonaparte, and the Duke of Wellington were all born in the same year!

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1807, Admiral Duckworth forced the passage; and although the fortifications have subsequently been strengthened, it may reasonably be presumed that English ingenuity, by the invention of steam-boats, has provided against any contingency that may be apprehended in the closing of the Dardanelles.

The Hellespont is rendered famous by the story of the tragic loves of Leander and Hero; and by its association with the siege of Troy. The descent of this noble stream is, in fact, connected with the history of ages.

GALLIPOLI, or KELEEBOLY, guards the entrance, and is interesting as having been the first place in Europe where the Turks acquired that dominion which so rapidly extended itself, and which became so disastrous in its consequences. It is seated upon a rock, that forms a cape, at the extremity of which stands a light-house: it is said to contain 24,000 inhabitants, and is about 100 miles distant from Constantinople; and is famous for the manufacture of Turkey leather, which they have brought to the highest perfection by a process which they keep a profound secret. Gallipoli was formerly celebrated for its gardens, wines, and temples; and particularly for the singularity of its religion. Nearly opposite are two small villages given by Xerxes to Themistocles, the one for his retreat, and the other for his wine. About fifteen miles from hence, on the European shore, is

SESTOS,—though it is thought that the place of that name, where Hero dwelt, and where Xerxes had his bridge of boats, was three miles lower down, which is the narrowest part of the channel, not exceeding seven furlongs in width; and where, on the Asiatic shore, stands ABYDOS, the dwelling place of Leander.

Lord Byron swam from Sestos to the opposite shore, making an oblique descent of three miles, in an hour and ten minutes. Mr. Turner states that to make the passage in an opposite direction is a much more difficult task, the current being so strong on the Asiatic side, that, after a vain attempt, during twenty-five minutes, he abandoned it.*

NAGARA nearly faces the tomb of a Turkish saint,

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* The current runs at the rate of about four miles an hour.

which their men of war salute, having vowed to do so on reaching the spot in safety. This part of the sea is protected by strong batteries, four on the European, and four on the Asiatic side, built obliquely, so that the huge balls of sixty pounds weight,* which are carried across, a distance of a mile and a half, may not injure those on the opposite shore. They were erected by Mahomet IV., and are called the Keys of Constantinople. Though distant 200 miles from the city, no merchant vessel can pass without a firman or passport. Those coming from the capital are detained three days at Abydos, in order to ascertain that they carry off no slaves.

The *Town of Dardanelles* is celebrated for the famous peace concluded between Mithridates and Sylla. It is the residence of a British consul; and contiguous are a large hospital and barracks, constructed by Russian engineers, and standing in a marsh, as though intended for destroying the Turks, the country offering no other spot equally unhealthy. The Russians also erected eight hurdle-batteries here, but they were so ill-constructed that they have been removed, and others substituted by Prussian workmen. A not very unusual exercise of despotic power was connected with this undertaking. The Sultan's firman, pointing out the ground for the works, having been received, the Pasha, finding that it belonged to himself, sent for a creditor, and insisted upon his taking it for debt. In a couple of days, he was informed that it was required by the government, who makes no recompence to its subjects, all lands being supposed to belong to the Sultan, except those dedicated to religious uses.

Nearly opposite is a small village, called

CHANDCABESI, and below, *Kalid Bahar*, or the Key of the Sea. Then we come to

BARBER POINT, proverbial as the scene of disastrous shipwrecks; and next appears the village of

NERRINGUAY, from whence are exported *vallonia*, or husks of acorns. On the left is the

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* Some of the stone balls are said to weigh 290 pounds, and require 178 pounds of powder to propel them.

Fortress of Siego; and then the traveller will espy the spot "where Troy was—"

THE TROAD, or Ancient Kingdom of Priam, celebrated as the scene of Homer's Iliad, and which extends to the Adrymitian Gulf, the perspective being bounded by Mount Ida.

The city of Troy, the capital of the country, is supposed to have occupied the site where Bournabachi now stands. It is about nine miles from the shore, at the foot, as we have said, of Mount Ida. On an eminence above the town is the supposed tomb of Hector. Troy was built by Dardanus, its first king, in the year of the world 2524, and overthrown 1184 B. C.; not one stone now remains upon another, to mark the spot which Greek and Roman genius combined to render so famous. Some difference of opinion exists among the learned as to the spot described by the great poet, it being alleged, amongst other things, that alluvial deposits must have effected great changes. Modern travellers, however, affect, by their investigations, to have traced the Scamander and the Simoïs, and to have settled, beyond doubt, the identity of Homer's topography.

"While from the centre Hector rolls his eyes
On either host, and thus to both applies:
Hear all ye Trojan, all ye Grecian bands!
What Paris, author of the war, demands.
Your shining swords within the sheath restrain,
And pitch your lances in the yielding plain.
Here in the midst, in either army's sight,
He dares the Spartan king to single fight;
And wills, that Helen and the ravish'd spoil,
That caused the contest, shall reward the toil.
Let these the brave triumphant victor grace,
And differing nations part in leagues of peace."

Broken columns, six feet in diameter, are occasionally found here; but we apprehend there is more reason in supposing them to have belonged to Troy Alexander, which was erected near the ruins of the former city, in honour of the Macedonian monarch.*

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* By tracing the Scamander and Simoïs, the correctness of the Poet's topography is not surprising, since he was born and lived in the vicinity of Troy; but to treat the inimitable work of the Iliad as anything but a splendid fiction, to believe in the 1130 vessels which landed the warriors on the shores of the Hellespont, as well as in the existence of gods and demigods, would be a severe tax upon our credulity.

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that in addition to these historic three, the inventor of Ulcaic verse also flourished in Mitylene, throws a charm around this island which is almost sufficient to entrance a classical enthusiast. To these must be added the wise, brave, and disinterested Pittacus; the historian Theophanes, the friend of Pompey; and, among many others, Hellenicus, all of whom were natives of the island. By the ancients, the fruitfulness of its soil and the stateliness of its buildings were commended; and as a seat of learning it contended with Rhodes and Athens.

Assos, or Beiram, on the Asiatic shore, will amply repay the antiquarian's researches, although, in the anxiety to visit the far-famed Trojan Plains, the splendid and extensive ruins which here exist have been comparatively neglected. The crumbling remains of a large and well-built city, such as streets of houses, an amphitheatre, baths, and prostrate columns, will furnish much occupation to the curious and inquisitive.

The Fortress of Mullivar, embosomed in woods of olives on the one side, and the ruins of *Casda* on the other, are all that remain to be seen before entering the Gulf and Bay of Smyrna, where the vessel arrives about midnight.

Situate on the lower half of the wave-reflected Mount Pagus, at the head of a gulf which is considered by many equal in beauty to the Bay of Naples, the view of the city from the sea is highly picturesque. A large inlet is seen on the left, backed by the magnificent plain of Hadjilar. On the right is the extensive range of Mount Corax. Immediately in front towers Mount Pagus, its summit beautifully crowned with an old castle of considerable magnitude, but now almost a heap of ruins. Lower down this natural inclined plane appears, both on the right and on the left, an immense cemetery, containing several thousand cypress trees. These evergreen funeral forests flank the upper part of the city—vulgarly called Turk Town—and form a pleasing contrast with the highly-coloured roofs of the intermediate houses, the dazzling whiteness of the domes, and the light and elegant minarets of the mosques. Smyrna has a sea-front of about two miles in length. Its streets gradually rise above each other, like the seats of an

immense amphitheatre; and thus they present to the eye, in one view, the habitations of 100,000 persons. That part of the city which is nearest the sea is principally inhabited by the Franks; here the various buildings wear a more European appearance, and here also the different flags of several nations and states flutter before the residences of their respective consuls.

The landing from the steamers is effected by boats: there are no jetties, no piers, nor are there any docks for merchantmen or men-of-war. The *inbat*, or sea-breeze, is sometimes strong enough to prevent communication with the shore, especially in the neighbourhood of the custom-houses, the officers of which establishment never interfere with the passengers' baggage, if presented with a *bakshish* of four or five piasters.

SMYRNA

Is said to contain 100,000 inhabitants, and claims the distinction of having given birth to Homer. The first mention of it in history was 1050 B. C. It has been ten times destroyed by earthquakes and conflagrations, and it was after one of these calamities that Alexander the Great laid the foundation of a new city. Timothy was its first bishop, and here was held the third general council of the church. Though important for commerce, it is destitute of interest or amusement; the streets are crooked and dirty, and the bazaars inferior to those at Constantinople.

Smyrna, called *Naidefeh Nalaashi*, contains not a single antiquity, or an object of art. There are the ruins of a castle, on the top of an eminence, which commands a view of the town, and of a charming district of country; to see this, and the Bazaars, and read the papers at the Casino, or club, will occupy a day. Another may be appropriated to visit *Boudja* and *Bournabat*, two pretty suburban retreats of merchants, who enter the city merely to transact business.

If the traveller choose to throw off his migratory habit for a time, and enter into the society which this gay and animated place—termed "The Paris of the Levant"—affords, he may make his stay somewhat longer, without finding it disagreeable. The women are pretty, and their picturesque costumes and graceful *tournures* have enabled

one writer to discover in them the representatives of the Grecian sculpture!

The merchants of Smyrna have increased in about an equal ratio to the decrease of commerce, a great part of which is removed to Pera. The Turks complain that Smyrna is no longer what it was, particularly since their reforming Sultan has insisted upon Christians being treated with respect. Previously to the emancipation of Greece, the arrival of news indicating any insurrectionary movement in that part of the Turkish dominions, was a signal to hunt the uufortunate Hellenes through the town, and shoot them in the public streets, with as much evident satisfaction as that with which a sportsman bags his game; and so indifferent were the handsome Greek women to such enormities, that though, in going to the *Casino*,* they were compelled to walk almost over the mangled corpses of their countrymen, they went thither, and joined in the dance, with all the *sang-froid* imaginable. In this they remind one of the Parisians, who never ceased their amusements even when the Allies were at the gates of their *belle capital.*

The Bazaars, though extensive, are inferior to those at Constantinople. The entrance to the slave market is open to strangers.

The porters at Smyrna carry bales of wool on their backs, the weight of which would astonish any London coal-beaver; frequently 1000lbs. weight.

The visitor to Smyrna will find the *Pension Suisse* to be a good hotel; but a boarding-house, kept by Madame Marachina, affords the best accommodation. The price is one dollar per day.

EPHESUS.

To visit this celebrated city the traveller must procure the Bey's firman, and a trusty Tartar guide, which he may obtain through the English Consul. Horses, also, should be hired for three days, at one dollar a day each, and provisions laid in for the same time, as no sort of aecommodation will be found on the road. A ride of from

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* The Casino is used for public balls.

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him to some rocks, in which chariot-roads have been worn by wheels, that resemble in every respect those in the streets of Pompeii. The scenery here is of a romantic character, and looks as if nature had never been interfered with. Camels grazing in endless pastures, then encampments of the same animals, and, lastly, continued strings of them, announce the close proximity of the sacred *meles*, over whose bridge the traveller passes before his descent into the labyrinth of Smyrna.

From Smyrna to Athens the distance is 236 miles, and on its way the steamer passes

THE ISLAND OF SCIO,

At one time, called "the Flower of the Levant," and at another time "the Paradise of the Archipelago;" and *Cape Colonna*, which, though apparently lonely and desolate, is celebrated for its Temple of Minerva, and as being the scene of Falconer's *Shipwreck*. The voyage is made in forty-eight hours.

Previously to the Greek revolution, in 1820, the Sciotes lived on friendly terms with the Turks, and had established schools and a college, to which most of the country resorted, and in which they had made considerable intellectual improvement. In 1821, they succeeded, with the assistance of the Moreotes, in ejecting the Turks; and to revenge the atrocities then committed, Ali Pasha, in 1823, having effected a landing of troops from the Turkish fleet, ordered a general massacre of the male population. Upwards of 40,000 are said to have been sacrificed, and as many, principally females, to have been carried to Constantinople as slaves. A new Pasha, or governor, was appointed; and, strange to say, he exhibited his humanity by collecting and succouring the poor creatures who had escaped the massacre, promising his protection to all who should return. Confidence being thus restored, about 15,000 settled down to their occupations, when, in 1827, Colonel Fabvier landed in the island, but, after subjecting it for some months to the horrors of war, was forced to retire, leaving the unfortunate people to assuage the wrath of the Turks as best

they could. They dreaded a renewal of the tragic scenes of 1823; but greatly to his honour, the Pasha kept his promise, and no retaliation took place.

On the settlement of the Greek question, this island was ceded to Turkey, to whom it now belongs; but the disastrous occurrences of which it had been the scene, reduced a population of 100,000 to about one-sixth of that number, and converted into a desert an island that had previously been considered as the most beautiful in the Levant.

SECTION XI.

MODERN GREECE.

Condition of the People.—Athens.—Mount Hymettus.—Egina.—Epidaurus.—Tirynus.—The Morea.—Napoli di Romania.—Argos.—Mycenea.—Megaspilion.—Corinth.—Delphi.—Patras.

Modern Greece is stated to contain an area of 57,750 square miles; and is thus almost equal in extent to England, although its population does not exceed 1,000,000 of souls. The country is thus bounded:—On the western coast are the Gulf of Arta, the Ambracian Gulf, and the Gulfs of Patras and Lepanto (the Corinthian Gulf); on the south, are the Gulfs of Coron (Messenium), and of Colokythia (Laconia); on the east is the Gulf of Egina, penetrating far inland from the well-known peninsula of the Morea, or Peloponnessus, which is connected with the main land and the isthmus of Corinth. The strait of Eubora separates the island of Eubora, or Negropont, from the continent. The country was, in 1833, divided into 10 nomoi, and subdivided into 42 eparchies.

The following will be found of use to those who visit the country:—

Division.	Chief Towns.
MACEDONIA.	Pydna, Pella, Thessalonica (Saloniki), Edessa, Potidea, Borœa, Olynthus, Stagira, Philippi.
EPIRUS, with CORCYRA (Corfu).	Ambracia (Arta), Nicopolis (Prevesa), Buthrotum (Bntrino), Thesprotia, Dodona.
THESSALY, (Estiaeotis, Pelasgiotis, Thepaliotis, Phthiotis).	Larisca, Pharsalus, Gonnus, Gomphi, Golcos.

HELLAS PROPER.

DORIS.	Dryopia, Cyxinium.
LOCRIS (Opuntian).	Opus, Thermopylæ.
LOCRIS (Ozolian).	Naupaetus (Lepanto), Amphissa (Salona).
PHOCIS.	Delphi (Castri), Crissa, Anticyra.
ÆTOLIA.	Calydon, Thermus.
ACARNANIA.	Leacras, Argos, Stratus.
BŒOTIA.	Thebes, Plataræ, Lebadea (Livadia), Cheronæa.
MEGARIS.	Leuctra, Orchomenus, Tanagra, Aulis, Megara.
ATTICA, with SALAMIS (Colouri).	Athens, Eleusis, Marathon, Salamis.

PELOPONNESUS.

ARCADIA.	Mantinea, Tegea, Orchomenus, Megalopolis, Hippolitza.
LACONIA, with CYTHERA (Cerigo).	Sparta, Epidaurus.
MESSENIA.	Pylos (Navarino), Messena, Methone (Modon), Corone (Coron).
ELIS, with ZANCYNTHUS (Zante).	Elis, Cyllene, Olympia, Pylus.
ARGOLIS, with EGINA.	Argos, Mycenæ, Epidaurus, Trœzane, Napoli di Romania.
ACHAIA, with CEPHALONIA.	Patræ, Dyme, Pellene.
SICYONIA.	Sicyon, Phlius.
CORINTHIA.	Corinth, Lechæum, Cenchræ.

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alarming reports which have for the last few years been circulated by the British and continental papers, relating to the unsettled state of Greece, we have seen that not only she is not in a state of anarchy, but that she has been gradually developing those physical and moral qualifications, which were anticipated by all Philhellines, as the consequence of her liberation from slavery, and her attaining to a state of independence, similar to that of any other smaller kingdom in Europe. The difficulties with which the Greeks have had to contend have been very great; for, unacquainted themselves with the modern improvements in agriculture, ship-building, mining, and other important branches of knowledge, they have had to combat, at fearful odds, with want of capital, which may be considered the keystone of commercial and agricultural improvements. Any one who had visited Greece five years ago, and was to see it again now, would scarcely be convinced that so great a change could be wrought in so short a time, by a nation placed in so very peculiar a position. Athens, then a miserable heap of ruins, has now assumed the gaiety of a modern metropolis. The streets, intersecting each other at right angles, contain spacious and well-built houses: roads, bridges, aqueducts, and promenades have been formed; gardens and vineyards planted; and unhealthy marshes have been drained, so as not only to improve the air, and render long-lost land available for pastural and agricultural purposes, but by proper treatment, the water thus drawn off have been turned to the purposes of irrigation, a process particularly necessary in a hot climate.

The establishment of a settled government in Greece is a thing greatly to be desired, not only for the purpose of elevating the character of the Greeks themselves, but also for the creation of another element in the balance of nations, and as a counterpoise to the encroaching power of the northern leviathan. Whether any considerable progress towards this will be made by the present king is exceedingly doubtful. The mistake committed by him, at the outset of his career, in disbanding the native troops, and the introduction of a Bavarian body in their stead, has been productive of the most calamitous result. A large number of the dismissed Greeks, who had been

brought up to no other profession than that of arms, were thus sent back destitute and discontented to their respective districts, where they joined and led on the factious parties, and have thus kept alive and extended the insurrectionary spirit, which has been subdued in one place only to burst forth with increased violence in another. The Bavarian troops, on the other hand, unaccustomed to the unwholesome climate, and subjected to the harassing duty of pursuing the malcontents from island to fastness, exposed to the heat of the sun by day, and to the ravages of the malaria by night, were soon reduced to half their original numbers, and the survivors debilitated by the attacks of fever.

The Hellenes, having made such sacrifices to throw off the Turkish yoke, and having resisted foreign aggression until scarcely a house or a tree is left standing in their country, are not at all disposed to be treated as a conquered people; and the horrible barbarities they have practised upon such of the Bavarian troops as have fallen into their hands, and the jealousy with which strangers visiting the discontented districts are questioned, before any civility is shewn to them, afford abundant evidence that they are yet very far from settling down into a state of social repose.

Towards Otho himself, the natives do not appear to entertain any dislike; and the dismissal of nearly the whole of the German troops has operated favourably upon the public mind. The government, too, has undoubtedly effected some ameliorations in the condition of the people. The press is free; civil and criminal codes and courts of justice have been established; coinage has been introduced: commerce has revived; and the revenue is more than trebled. Order and improvement have encouraged respectable emigrants from all countries. In the neighbourhood of Athens, and at Negropont, some rich and highly respectable gentlemen have purchased, and are cultivating, estates.

A lazarette has been established at the Piræus, where the traveller, at the charge of a dollar a day, may have a room; and, if he prefer it, two—a sitting-room and a

bed-room. It is allowed to be the most convenient, although not the largest lazarette in Europe. A restaurant supplies everything, including wines of all descriptions, at moderate charges. The produce of the country is currants, wine, olive oil, wool, cotton, wax, honey, tobacco, all sorts of grain, opium, julap, salts, and various drugs.

An able work, entitled "Wanderings in Greece," has been written by Mr. G. Cochrane, who was for many years resident in that country, and served in the war. He again visited it in 1834, and, through the favour of the young monarch, obtained a grant which incurred the hostility of the French government, whose opposition, it appears, became detrimental to his interests. Mr. Cochrane's intercourse with royalty, and with the first society in Athens, has enabled him to draw a very lively picture of the Greek court, nation, and manners; while his observations upon agriculture and colonization, which he has blended with other things in a most entertaining way, render his work not only highly agreeable, but extremely useful.

ATHENS AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

The PIRÆUS, *or Port of Athens*, is at the distance of five miles from the city, and was at one time an excellent town, with a great dock-yard. It is approached from Athens by a fine road; some remains of ancient walls are still to be seen; but the antiquarian will find it difficult to discover the tomb of Themistocles, who is said to have been buried here. The lion that guarded the entrance was taken to Venice, by Morosini, in 1686.

The honey from Mount Hymettus, and a species of butter called caimak, are generally deemed very good here.

Phaetons from the different hotels in Athens will be found in waiting, to convey the stranger to whichever he may select. The charge of one of these conveyances is a dollar, for a party; saddle-horses are three drachme each. Horses to hire are 2s. a day. A good horse costs from £10 to £20.

HOTELS.—The leading hotels at Athens are the *Hôtel Royale*, the *Four Nations*, the *Hôtel de France*, and the

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chesmus on the east, Parnes on the north, and Ægiatos on the west, with the Bay of Salamis in front, stood

ATHENS,

"mother of the poetry and wisdom of the world:" it was formerly 22 miles in circuit, and had between 70,000 and 80,000 inhabitants; one-half of whom were slaves, and at least one-seventh foreigners. It was founded by Cecrops, in the year 1571, B. C., whence the inhabitants were denominated Cecropidæ, and the country Cecropia. "Most of the buildings, which all subsequent times have despaired of imitating, were erected under the glorious administration of Themistocles, Cimon, and Pericles. The streets, though irregular and narrow, were adorned with simple but elegant statues of gods and godlike men. Adrian once repaired and beautified the city; but soon after his time began the gradual work of destruction, which has continued to our own day, and left but little except a few solitary columns, and traces of some of the public buildings."

The decay of the buildings of Athens has been attributed, with good reason, partly to the abolition of Paganism, and partly to the gradual progress of new faiths. In 1204, it formed part of the Venetian dominions, and in 1456, it fell under the yoke of Mahomet II.; but long ere that, it had been despoiled of its honours by Christian invaders.

Mahomet, who was celebrated in the East for his love of learning, not only respected the antiquities, but visited with attention the Acropolis, and exempted the Convent of Cyriani, on Mount Hymettus, from impositions, because the keys of the city were there presented to him by the abbot.

Alaric the Goth, and Mahomet the Mussulman, respected the Parthenon; but Morosini and Lord Elgin destroyed its monuments!

Although Athens can no longer be regarded as swaying the destinies of surrounding states; though, perhaps, never again destined to astonish the world with her genius, or astound it with her heroism, it appears to have been decreed that the city of Minerva shall again hold a

conspicuous position amongst the other and not less distinguished cities of Europe.

Otho having been raised to the throne of Greece, all the European powers were represented by their ambassadors (except the King of Bavaria, who attended in person), at the ceremony of laying the first stone of the New Palace, by the young king, in March, 1834, at which time Athens was again raised to a political existence, as the capital of modern Greece.

During the last Greek struggle for independence, almost every house in the city was destroyed. It could no longer be said of her—

> "Proud Athens rears her towering head,
> With opening streets and shining structures spread;"

only a few third and fourth-rate houses being left standing amidst the ruins.

As we have already stated, however, the city is now rapidly assuming an air of importance, and will, ere long, present a very striking appearance. The king's palace has reached the second story. It is built of Pentellic marble. There will be 120 columns, of the same dimensions as those at the Parthenon; and the estimated cost of it will be a million sterling. The most celebrated workmen from Rome and Germany have been employed. It is said that each column will cost £1000. The view from hence is very delightful.

Whilst so many of our countrymen are annually expatriating themselves to uncivilized countries, at a distance of four or five months' sail from England, it is matter for surprise that Greece, with all its pleasing reminiscences, should not prove attractive in this respect. Lands adjoining Athens, which seven years since were bought at a dollar an acre, are now worth £20 an acre. At the island of Negropont, Mr. Noel, Mr. Bracebridge, and several other independent gentlemen, have settled on estates they purchased, and have built a Protestant church. A finer opportunity of obtaining a large interest for money, or realizing property from the purchase and sale of land, nowhere exists. And such has been the increase of population, that the city of Athens, which eight years ago contained but 500 or 600 inhabitants, can now boast of

from 8000 to 10,000, many of whom are persons of fortune, who have been attracted there by the salubrity of the climate and her classic associations.

Without the city have risen a number of large houses in the German style; some in lines, some apparently dispersed according to the caprice of the speculator. This part of the future Athens is well laid out, and good advantage is taken of the ground, which is undulating. It is to be lamented that arcades have been omitted, though one would think obviously necessary in a warm climate, where the ancient narrow shady streets have been dispensed with. The materials, broken limestone, with excellent mortar, are cheap; so that the structures are for the most part solid, and the corner-stones being worked with the chisel, and the whole washed, have a respectable general appearance.

Among the royal structures, the Military Hospital is really very creditable, as is also the Mint. In the centre of the town, where the Turkish Waiwode's house stood, a massive German casern has been built, the head-quarters probably of the garrison.

The king at present lives in two very moderately-sized houses, connected together, near one of the carriage roads, which have been made in different directions round the town, and in the plain of Athens. Of these roads the principal is, that to the Piræus along the line of the long walls.

For a particular and detailed account of the antiquities of Athens, the traveller is referred to Colonel Leake's "Athens," to Dr. Wordsworth's "Greece," or to Mr. Pittachy's description of them. The last-named gentleman is employed in illustrating and deciphering the objects already discovered, and in superintending the restoration of the works upon the Acropolis. He will be found exceedingly obliging and communicative.

The following are the chief objects of interest still to be seen at Athens;* and which, standing in all the majesty of ruin, exhibit the most affecting combination of splendour and decay.

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* "Athens, compared to Rome, is like the collection of the Elgin marbles compared with the sculptures in the Vatican."

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façade,* leaving only two mutilated figures, supposed to be Cecrops and his wife; the former of whom we may almost imagine as declaring, that he would submit to no Christian violation of the laws of sanctuary, after they had been acknowledged and respected for ages, even by Goths and Mussulmans; but that both he and his royal consort would maintain their place in the city which he had founded.

It was at this portico that Xerxes sat in a chair to witness the battle of Salamis. The centre of the temple is divided into two apartments, of unequal size, the smaller of which served as the treasury of Athens; the other apartment contained the colossal statue of Minerva, the exquisite workmanship of Phidias, whence the building takes its name—the *Parthenon*, or residence of the virgin goddess; it having been previously made a church by the Christians, and then a mosque by the Turks.

The *Temple of Victory*, though almost entirely destroyed, has had its materials preserved, and its restoration is now completed, so far as replacing the blocks of marble forming its walls and columns; the frieze, too, might have been added entire, had not four portions of it been in the British Museum. On the whole, it is an elegant structure, but from many points of view destroys the effect of the Propyleum.

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* Lord Elgin, in a letter addressed to the author, says, that when he was appointed ambassador to Constantinople, he took some painters, architects, and modellers with him, in hopes of a favourable opening presenting itself, which might admit of delineating, measuring, and making casts of remains of ancient arts in Greece. After a good deal of delay and difficulty, he was allowed to send these artists to Athens, there to enter on their respective tasks. While so employed, they discovered that among the ruins of the Parthenon, which had been partly blown up by the bombardment of the Venetians, many exquisite specimens of the decorative sculpture of that temple remained exposed to every injury; that the Turks occasionally ground down the most beautiful parts for the purpose of cement; and that travellers not uncommonly knocked off limbs, &c. which they carried away. The artists also reported, that the latest French ambassador in Turkey, the Comte de Choiseuil, had brought machinery from France, for the purpose of lowering down sculpture still standing on the remaining walls of the temple; one metope having actually fallen and been broken to pieces in the operation of lowering it. Those pieces of machinery were still on the spot; and his lordship, therefore, in the hope of stopping the course of devastation, and profiting by the example commenced by the French ambassador, obtained authority from the Porte to remove what he could do without damage, and especially, what pieces of sculpture had been thrown out of their places by the explosion occasioned by the Venetians. The motive of his lordship was undoubtedly a noble one, although it has been subjected to much misrepresentation.

The *Erechtheum*, or Temple of Erechtheus (who married a daughter of Cecrops), was formerly a large building, said to have been his dwelling, and which served afterwards as a residence for all the kings of Attica. It was divided into three parts, forming two temples and a portico, dedicated to Erechtheus and Neptune, a small gallery connecting the two temples. Notwithstanding the several distributions of the building, it has preserved its pristine form, and is considered to be the finest specimen of the Ionic order that the world can produce. The smoke from a small modern house, or powder magazine, erected between the caryatides (Athenian virgins dressed in their panathenaic costume), six of which still support the southern portico, has somewhat discoloured them, but not sufficiently so to conceal their exquisite workmanship.

Several discoveries and restorations have been effected among the ruins of the Acropolis, since the author's visit to Athens. They are thus spoken of by an accurate writer in the *Athenæum*:—

"What then can we say of the huge Hymettian marble pedestal, which once supported the statue of Agrippa, in advance of the other wing of the Propyleum? but that a more grateful incense would have been offered to the illustrious Roman, had the eyes of the Greeks been allowed to regard the works of the age of Pericles unmingled with memorials of foreign power and foreign patronage. This lofty pedestal is now cleared; and it is difficult to believe that the more ancient statue, mentioned by Pausanias, could have so materially injured the entrance to the citadel as this must have done. Behind the Victory and the Roman pedestal, the marble way has been opened to the brazen gates, each broad step only three or four inches high, cut into ribs for the safety of the horses: the huge portals indeed are gone, but traces of their bronze remain; two other door-ways appear, one on each side; these are again flanked by smaller entrances. Thus the great procession, its attendants, and the crowd, may have entered simultaneously, without disturbance, as the Pope's processions enter St. Peter's. Here the noble colonnade has been cleared of the solid walls built within it, and, for the first time (at least since the Frank conquest of Attica, in the early part of the thirteenth century), this stupendous

work is displayed to admiring eyes. All the majestic columns are *in situ*, and most of them entire. On the right, the huge tower of the Venetian dukes of Athens still encumbers the flanking walls; but on the left, the noble chamber of the Pinacotheca has been completely opened. Its marble walls bear traces of paint, and the columns of the wing in its front (now first seen) have the singularity of being sunk about one-eighth of an inch in the marble on which they stand; a circle has been drawn round them for this purpose, so that each fluting forms a segment of a small circle. These little segments have evidently been painted with two colours, each being divided by a line perpendicular to the chord. Those who know the traces of polychromy which exist in fragments of the Propyleum in the British Museum, will be interested in these undisputed remains of ancient colours: how would they be delighted by the numerous small specimens of painting on terra cotta and white marble preserved among the four temporary museums of the Acropolis! Within the walls of this sacred enclosure, part of the plain of the northern side has been cleared, and consequently the superior level of the Parthenon made evident, and its effect increased. In this clearing, several pedestals have been found, *in situ*, with inscriptions, which show that Romans have been substituted for Greeks, by erasure of he first legend, and, probably, the change of the heads. While so base and childish a fashion prevailed, it would be vain to expect that any statue of real excellence should have been left. Like the modern rulers of Hellas, the Romans no doubt wished the Greeks to forget that they were ever conquerors; and the names and features of native heroes and patriots must make room for foreign patrons, whose insignificant pride would make Greece the mirror of their own ephemeral existence. But though no fine sculpture has been found, except two or three beautiful reliefs of the Parthenon, inscriptions, both here and in the town below, are discovered in great numbers, and preserved with care. Many decrees have been found, which have great local interest from their minute descriptions of reparations, &c. of ancient buildings. Next to those of the Propyleum, the excavations round the Erectheum do most honour to Mr. Pittachy. The temple had been

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trance, there was formerly a statue of the god; but it has been conveyed to England. Two Corinthian columns are all that remain of its architecture.

The *Temple of Theseus*, one of the most exquisite specimens of ancient architecture, of the Doric order, stands upon a small isolated hill in the district of Melite. The building of this temple, which was of white Pentellic marble, was commenced under the auspices of Cimon, son of Miltiades, B. C. 476. It has six columns at either end, and thirteen on either side. The eastern pediment and metopes are adorned with sculptures, as are also the four on the north and south sides. It would be still perfect, but for its modern roof. At present it is converted into a museum, where, amongst a quantity of dilapidated pieces of sculpture, are some recently discovered tablets, upon which the ancients recorded the arrival and departure of vessels employed upon any important service, together with the names of their commanders, achievements, &c.

Mount Pnyx.—Lord Elgin cleared away the earth here, and discovered the steps which define more clearly the form and position of the Bema. The public assemblies were held here; and within its walls Pericles, Alcibiades, and Demosthenes raised their voices. Aristides was banished from hence; and here also the people were heard against their tyrants.

We may just notice

The *Mount of Nymphs*, so called from a tablet found there;

Mount Jupiter; and then

The *Areopagus*, a rock west of the Acropolis, called Mars Hill, upon which one wonders how a building of any extent could have been erected. The superior council of the Areopagites assembled here, first in the open air; but in process of time they had a roof of tiles. The Areopagus was for a very long period the most impartial and august tribunal that had ever existed, and was so much esteemed, that the Mycenians desired to refer to its decision their quarrels with the Spartans.

Socrates' Cell, which is composed of two exterior rooms, and a circular one beyond, cut out of a solid flinty rock;

Diogenes' Lantern, a copy of which is to be seen in the garden of St. Cloud;

The *Temple of Eolus*, or the Eight Winds; and
The *Gate of the Fish Market*, are seen in descending into the city.

The *Arch of Adrian*, of pure marble, richly adorned with sculpture, leads to

The *Temple of Jupiter Olympus*, a splendid specimen of the Corinthian order. Adrian, the imperial architect, besides embellishing the city, finished this temple, which had been seven centuries in progress. It was half a mile in circuit, and consisted of 120 fine marble columns, each sixty feet high, and six feet in diameter, supposed to have belonged to the Pantheon. Sixteen of these remain.

This temple, which contained the colossal statue of the god, in ivory and gold, is said to be nearly equal to that of Diana at Ephesus:* that of the virgin goddess Minerva, and that of Theseus, appear to be the largest buildings that Athenian devotion and greatness ever reared..

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.—It is gratifying to be able to notice some of these in modern Athens. The University (Πανεπιστημειον) has no less than thirty professors, some of whom are honorary. The present number of students attending the lectures does not exceed 150, but this will speedily be augmented, as the Greek youths pass through the Gymnasium. The faculties are divided into Theology, Law, Medicine, and Philosophy; the former has four lectures a day—on the introduction to the Scriptures, Ecclesiastical History, Hebrew Archæology, and the Hebrew Language. Law has no less than six Professors,_ who lecture on Mercantile Law, Social Rights, Civil Jurisprudence, Roman and French Law, Penal Law, and Political Economy. Medicine has eight Professors, their lectures being on Pathology, Nosology, Medical Law, Anatomy, Surgery, Diseases of the Eye, &c. Philosophy is divided into Archæology, Mathematics,

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* The Temple of Jupiter Olympus was 340 feet long, and 165 feet wide. That of Diana at Ephesus, 425 feet, by 220 feet. The Parthenon, 230 feet, by 98 feet, The Temple of Theseus was 104 feet long. The space allotted to the Temple of Jerusalem was a square of 640 feet, although Prideaux says the structure was only 120 feet long.

Diodorus computes the circumference of a temple at Thebes, at a mile and a half, the height being 45 cubits, and the walls 24 feet thick. Pocock says he found a temple 1400 feet long, and 350 wide, the ruins of which extended for half a mile!

Moral Philosophy, Botany, History of Ancient Greek Philosophy, with Latin, Zoology, Mineralogy, &c. Of the thirty Professors, eight only are Germans, all the rest being Greeks.

For the present, perhaps, the *Gymnasium* is a more important institution than the University; its crowded rooms, and the evident eagerness of the pupils, show how instruction is prized; and the progress made by the young men is truly astonishing. The Gymnasium has eight Professors, and is divided into three classes:—

1. Ancient Greek, Latin, Geometry, Moral Science, Algebra, and Logic.
2. Ancient Greek, Geometry, Algebra, Psychology, History.
3. Ancient Greek, Latin, Algebra, Geography, History, French, and English.

The number of regular students is 800, but many more attend particular lectures; the whole being, as the University, gratis. With the Gymnasium is connected a *high school*, divided into four classes, which is attended by a crowd of youths anxious to get their certificates of competency to enter the Gymnasium.

There is, independent of these schools, a *normal school*, for the education of schoolmasters for all Greece; and, attached to it, a *Lancasterian school*, of about 200 boys. Another *Lancasterian school*, of about 150 boys, is supported by the municipality of Athens.

A *Lancasterian school* for girls, attended by about 150, is supported by the contributions of a society called the Friends of Education. Besides these public institutions is an excellent school, attended by nearly 500 boys and girls, and divided into several classes, conducted by the American missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, who established it, in a handsome building erected for the purpose, about five years since. These Christian philanthropists have gained the entire confidence of the Greeks; and, by the earnest desire of many of the best families, have lately received fifty young ladies into their house, who receive that higher education fitted to their station in society.

In the various towns of Greece, there exist 4 gymnasia, 12 primary schools, and 180 Lancasterian schools, supported, partly by the government, and partly by the

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boat by the day, and visit the different islands, which, though destitute of architectural remains, are replete with classic interest; but to continue the route herein pointed out, a boat should be hired for Egina and Epidaurus, or Pithavro, at the cost of four or five dollars, with orders to be landed at the Bay of Santa Marina, which is only a short walk from the temple. If put on shore at the town of *Scala* or *Egina*, the traveller must hire horses to ride a distance which will occupy him three hours; or a boat to cast round the nearest point, which occasions the loss of about a day. An agent will make the best bargain for a boat, should that be preferred; a stranger being generally charged twice, sometimes thrice, as much as an agent will procure it for. Having seen the sacred relic, the traveller may either return to Egina, or proceed at once to Epidaurus.

Those who wish to go from Athens to Turkey direct, will proceed by a steam-boat to *Syra*, whence they may continue their voyage; or, if not pressed for time, by hiring a sailing-boat, by the day, they may visit the *Cyclades*, land at *Scala Nuova*, the port of the ancient Ephesus, and proceed overland by Ephesus to Smyrna.

To ascend Mount Hymettus, horses may be procured at Athens, at three drachme each, and they will carry the traveller as far as the convent of Kasariani, from whence he will proceed to the summit on foot. The ascent will be found rugged and difficult.

MOUNT HYMETTUS.

To proceed thither the visitor will have occasion to cross the river Ilissus, which had its source at the spring Cephissia, situated in a plain immediately on the outside of the town, but which, in consequence of the water being exhausted in irrigation, is now dried up. Hymettus has suffered less from the ravages of time than of the axe. The forests of timber that once were its ornament and its pride, are now supplanted by brushwood, and a species of wild thyme, that affords sustenance to myriads of bees, whose honey is said to be unequalled. From its summit may be seen all the features of Grecian scenery, on the greatest and most imposing scale. In one view are comprised the islands that form the Archipelago, the Acro-

polis at Corinth, the Temple at Egina, the Port of the Piræus, the Bay of Salamis, Cape Colonna, and the Attic plains, backed by the mountains of Pentelicus, where are found the quarries whence the ancients hewed the materials for so many magnificent structures. The marble of Pentelicus was equal to that of Paros in whiteness and splendour, while it was still finer in its grain. One of the two quarries has been opened to obtain the marble for the king's palace: it is approached by a road which was cut for the purpose. Near to this quarry is a monastery, which is a favourite resort with *pic-nic* parties.

EGINA, OR SCALA.

There is a military college in this island with about 80 cadets, and in which is a small museum, with a better collection of antiquities than those of Athens, though scarcely a figure is perfect. At a distance of 12 miles, on the summit of a high hill, stands the Temple of Jupiter Panhellenus, or the god adored by all the Greeks. Twenty-three stone columns of Doric architecture are all that remain of this once elegant structure.

Amongst the numerous islands comprised in the magnificent view from thence, is Cape Scbillo, formerly Calaceria, where Demosthenes poisoned himself, to avoid falling into the hands of Antipater, his enemy.

Cape Colonna, and the Acropolis at Athens, are also prominent objects in fine weather. There is a comfortable hotel here.

In a sailing-boat, with a fair wind, in five or six hours the traveller will be landed at Epidaurus, in the Morea.

THE PELOPONNESSUS, OR MOREA.

This celebrated peninsula holds, as it were enshrined, a cluster of once proud republics—their monuments and their heroes. Though only 150 miles in length, and 130 in breadth, it once possessed a population equal to half that of England and Wales, but which is now lamentably dwindled down to 300,000. Forests and woods, each of which had its god and its altar, have fallen beneath the axe. The peaceful god of the Arcadian shepherds* has

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* Ancient Arcadia is now the seat of the Maiuotes.

long since rendered up his sovereignty to a people less disposed to his rustic rule. The greater part of the population are Albanians, who, on taking possession of Tripolitza, to their deep and lasting reproach, massacred 3000 persons in two hours. This horrid and heart-rending event, and its yielding in 1825 to the arms of Ibrahim Pasha,* are the only noticeable circumstances connected with the modern history of the Morea.

A recent writer observes that "the finest and most romantic part of Greece is in the neighbourhood of Navarine, Sparta, and Calamata: these mountains, covered to their summits by majestic timber, form a contrast to the country more immediately connected with or nearest to the capital. In a forest called Kombé, between Calamata and Navarine, oaks of an unusual size are seen in great abundance or numbers. Arcadia, or Cyparissa, offers nothing but the site; near it are the ruins of Phigaleia, from whence were taken the Phigaleian marbles."

EPIDAURUS, or PITHAURO. — A few miserable houses are all that will be seen here, and the traveller will only remain a sufficient time, therefore, to procure horses for Napoli di Romania, which should be reached before nine o'clock at night, its gates being closed at that hour. It may be entered, however, with some little difficulty, at the Water Gate, at a later hour. It is considered a day's journey of twelve hours, allowing two hours for resting the horses in the middle of the day.

Arrived here, a ride of four hours, through a romantic country, the bridle road being hedged in with blooming shrubs, will bring the visitor to YERO, or

The *Valley of Esculapius*, held sacred by the ancients, as the birth-place of the god, in whose time it is said to have been the resort of invalids. A number of semicircular steps, which are the remains of a theatre, are in tolerable preservation; but the Temples of Esculapius, Diana, and Venus have long since disappeared, leaving only some scattered fragments of two orders of architecture, and the foundations of extensive buildings, to satisfy

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* It was thence that Ibrahim sent seven hundred pair of ears, as trophies, to Constantinople!

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most other travellers who braved the dangers of the south, had the misfortune of proving in their own persons. In this section of country we have the site of Mistra, or Misitras, and Sparta; and it is in this section that the warlike Mainotes dwell. The disasters of the late Revolution reduced the population of Trippolitza from 15,000 to 3000.

The Temple of Apollo at Bassâr, whose bas-reliefs are in the British Museum, is the most perfect in the country, unless that of Theseus may be said to form an exception. As to the rest, memory outlives their ruins.

MISTRA is so despoiled as to render even its site problematical; yet they still affect to point out the tomb of Leonidas, although the circumstance of four or five bodies having been interred there, raises strong doubts of its authenticity. Here once stood Sparta.

Small carriages are always waiting on a stand, without Napoli, and may be hired for a dollar to Argos and back. The distance being only five miles, on an excellent road, it is best to make the excursion and return at once. Those who go direct to Patras, by way of Megaspilion, however, can see it *en route*, it being requisite to sleep one night at the Convent of St. Georgio, where the monks are noted for their hospitality.

ARGOS is said to be the most wholesome town of the Morea; but it is destitute of accommodation, almost the only good residence in it being that of General Gordon, who has the command of the Greek army.

The most interesting object at Argos is the Acropolis, with its Palamede castles and monastery, which stand upon the summit of a lofty hill, at the distance of about four miles from the northern shore of the Argolic Gulf. At a short distance from hence is a theatre of great antiquity; by which must be understood, a number of semicircular steps cut in a rock. There are also some very imperfect remains of a Roman Temple, with its secret passage, from which the responses were given by the unseen priest, in the name of the god. In the time of Pausauias, there was a statue of Jupiter, brought from Troy, remarkable for having three eyes, and said to be the same at the foot of which Priam was murdered in his palace, by the son of Achilles.

This neighbourhood was famous, as the haunt of the *Nemean Lion*.

FROM NAPOLI DI ROMANIA TO CORINTH,

The plains of Argos, through which the traveller will proceed in his route to Corinth, though now, from the absence of trees, found dull and monotonous, before the war contained upwards of 100,000 fine olive trees,* and at least 100 flourishing villages.

In about four hours after leaving Napoli, at a spot indicated by a small hut, where eggs or coffee may be procured, the traveller diverges from the road; and in half an hour he will have ascended the mountains, on which are found the remains of

MYCENÆ, the early capital of Greece, founded by Perseus, "The King of Men;" and destroyed more than 2240 years ago by the Argiens, who were jealous of the glory the Mycenians had acquired, in having sent 40 warriors to die with the Spartans at Thermopylæ. Its Acropolis, perhaps the most ancient in the world, and of the most massive materials, exhibits two styles of architecture —rough Cyclopean, consisting of unhewn masses of stone, and regularly constructed walls.

The *Gate of Lions*, or rather of Panthers, in relief, without heads, are mythological figures, through which Perseus passed when going to the siege of Troy. It is supposed that this edifice, like the Acropolis at Athens, and the Temples of Egypt, possessed a sacred character.

The *Tomb of Agamemnon* exhibits three different styles of architecture; the interior is composed of two large oval chambers, lined with stones of huge dimensions, one of which, over the entrance, is the most extraordinary, and, perhaps, the largest in any building, ancient or modern. It measures 27 feet by 17 feet, by 4½ feet, and weighs 133 tons.

To visit Megaspilion, a detour must be made to the left, passing through the *Nemean Plains*, than which nothing can be more tedious; for though *Hercules* here furnished

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* The olive in the western world followed the progress of peace, of which it was considered the symbol.

himself with his club, so destitute is it now of wood, that the traveller will find it impossible to procure even a walking-stick.

At the Convent of St. Georgio accommodation will be afforded for the night.

At *Megaspilion*, every attention will be paid by the hospitable monks, who point out one of the finest and most interesting views that Greece can boast of, including the tops of Helicon and Parnassus. They are also proud of possessing the largest wine vat in Europe, the filling and emptying of which appears to be a duty paramount to all others. At a long day's journey from here, is

CORINTH.

The city is seated on the isthmus which separates two seas and the Peloponnessus from Attica, and which in some parts does not exceed three miles and a half in width, if measured in a straight line, but which, from its sinuosity, cannot be crossed in a shorter space than six miles. Corinth was one of the most populous and wealthy cities of Greece; but its few miserable and dirty modern houses, and destitution of all comfort and accommodation, form a striking contrast with its former luxury and splendour. The citadel mounts 25 pieces of cannon, and the garrison consists of 100 men. A group of eleven Dorie columns, and some very imperfect remains of a theatre, west of the town, alone remain to identify the spot, not a particle of the Corinthian order of architecture being found!

The former magnificence of this city was proverbial throughout Greece; and the saying, "It is not for every one to go to Corinth," was expressive of its high rank amongst the surrounding states. It is now equally distinguished for its poverty, insalubrity, and generally uninteresting character; and it may be justly said, it is not every one who would wish to go there.

Of how many great historical events has this been the theatre! Though "the prow and stern" of Greece, it was destroyed by the Romans, B. C. 146.* It was subse-

* It was during the conflagration of the city at this time, that several metals in a fused state, accidentally running together, produced the composition named Æs Corinthium, or Corinthian brass.

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to make her ablutions, before placing herself upon the tripod in the Temple of Apollo.

The Delphic oracle was but a theatric deception, a splendid falsehood; no answers from the god were to be obtained gratuitously: thus a single word, uttered by a senseless girl, sufficed to produce bloody wars, and spread desolation through a whole kingdom.

The mountains of *Helicon*, *Cithæron*, and *Parnassus*, were ever deemed to be the favourite haunt of the Muses. Byron says, he has

> "—— on Parnassus—seen the eagles fly,
> Like spirits of the spot as 'twere for fame;
> For still they soared unutterably high.
> I've looked on Ida, with a Trojan's eye,
> Athos, Olympus, Ætna Atlas made,
> These hills seem things of lesser dignity".

Dr. Clarke considers their grand aspect and romantic valleys as having had a wonderful influence in promoting the high flights of the Grecian Muse, and doubts whether any great poet could spring up on a flat and even campaign. His statement of their height being equal to any in Europe, is only to be tolerated as a poetic licence: although their height is certainly the only thing to compensate for their barrenness.

The poet *Æsop* was thrown from the rock Nauplia, in the year 560 B.C.

PATRAS is a small, uninteresting modern town, with about 10,000 inhabitants; and has no antiquarian interest whatever. It was destroyed by the war of the Revolution, and there are scarcely any vestiges of the ancient Olympia. It was once celebrated for its magnificent Temple of the Olympian Jupiter, and for its Games.

Austrian brigs leave Patras for Trieste on the 8th and 21st of the month.

Boats to Missolonghi cost five or six dollars;* to Zante from six to eight dollars.

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* This sum takes the traveller to Missolonghi and back. The chief interest of this place, which is situated in a dead flat, almost a morass, is derived from its having been the residence and death-place of Lord Byron; and from its memorable siege and catastrophe. The only object to be seen there is a pyramid of human skulls.

An English steamer arrives here from Malta on the 22nd of the month, goes on to Corfu, and returns on the 31st, stopping only a sufficient time to take up the mail, when she proceeds to join the communication at Malta, for England or Egypt.

To Corfu the distance is about 100 miles, and from thence to Trieste about 500.

The English Consul-general, George Crowe, Esq., is a gentleman to whose civilities and attentions travellers are much indebted. The *Hotel Britannica*, though bad, is the best house at Patras. The hostess is a Turkish woman, bought and afterwards married by the proprietor, who is a Greek.

SECTION XII.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

Political State of the Islands—Zante—Corfu.

This name is given to a group of seven islands, chiefly extending along the coast of Albania, the principal of which are Santa Maura, Cephalonia, Cerego, Zante, Corfu, and Ithaca.

When the French became masters of Venice, in 1797, they made these islands an appendage to it; and after the cession of that capital to Austria, they endeavoured to retain them, under the title of The Ionian Republic. They were unable, however, to do so against the power of England, which, at the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, was declared to be their protector.

There is a representative body, which is presided over by a High Commissioner sent from England, who also protects the Greek confederation by a garrison. The senate consists of forty deputies, of the different islands, and a president, named by the High Commissioner, who also appoints the governor of the islands, and commands the forces.

I. ZANTE.

This is the ancient Zacynthus, and is situated opposite to the western coast of the Morea. It is about 14 miles long, and 8 broad, with a population of nearly 40,000. It is celebrated for the beauty of its gardens, and for having produced the hyacinth, and a great natural curiosity, viz. some wells of boiling pitch, at the extreme end of the plain, north of Keiri. The pitch bubbles up from beneath the surface of the water, and is gathered in a liquid state, by means of myrtles, which are as common here as thorns in other countries.

Henry Robinson, Esq., is the vice-consul here.

A steam-boat leaves for Corfu on the 12th and 29th of the month.

The English steamer touches here, going to and returning from Patras. For about two dollars a day, a boat may be hired to visit Santa Maura, Cephalonia, and the other small islands, as well as to proceed to Corfu.

II. CORFU.

This is the key of the Ionian, Adriatic, and Mediterranean Seas. Homer calls it Phæacia; its present Greek name signifies summit. The mountain on which the city was built is 70 miles long, 20 wide, and 180 in circumference. Corfu may be considered as the capital of the islands.

Paul Paruta, in an old history of Venice and its possessions, says that Corfu was formerly a large and populous city, united to the island of Paxo, until divided by an earthquake, that created a vacuum of ten miles, similar to that which is supposed to have separated Italy and Sicily.

Amongst other events that entitle this island to a conspicuous place in history, are, the shipwreck of Ulysses, who was thrown naked upon its shores—its regal reception of Alexander and his mother, on leaving the Macedonian court, accompanied by his master Aristotle, who expiated in exile a passion that philosophy does not always surmount—and its being the place from which the Empress

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be accommodated by the monks for the night. From thence to Jannina will occupy four hours.

There is a return by a shorter road: first day, the Khan of Resina; second day, to Seiades, on the coast, from whence the voyage to Corfu is made in about five hours.

The steamer leaves Corfu for Ancona and Trieste on the 8th and on the 21st of each month.

Upon his arrival at ANCONA, the traveller will be subjected to fourteen days' quarantine in a good lazarette, after which he may procure a passage in a vetturine to Rome, the journey to which occupies about four days; the charge, including provisions, being about eight shillings per day. Proceeding on to TRIESTE, the same quarantine as at Ancona will have to be performed;* after which a diligence may be had to Milan, and thence to Paris.

SECTION XIII.

ROUTE TO INDIA, *VIA* EGYPT, &c.

Colonel Chesney's report gives four different lines of communication between England and India. (1.) By sea to Malta, Constantinople, and Trebisond, and thence by horses through Persia: this route will occupy fifty-nine days. (2.) By the Rhine and Danube, and across the Black Sea from Constantinople to Trebizond, and thence by post to Bushire: occupying fifty-three days. (3.) By Alexandria, Suez, and the Red Sea. (4.) By the Euphrates, as follows:—London to Malta; from Malta to Scanderoon; from Scanderoon to Beles; from Beles to Mohammera; from Mohammera to Bombay. This route will occupy forty-six days.

Mr. Waghorn, however, has now so fully demonstrated the advantages of the route by way of the Red Sea, and

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* There are three lazarettes here, and persons occupying them are supplied with provisions from a contiguous hotel, where they may also procure such furniture as they desire, at moderate charges.

has made such ample accommodation for travellers throughout the whole length of the line, that there must be preference given to this above any other. It combines comfort, pleasure, and expedition: giving to the traveller a sight of Boulogne, Paris, Chalons, Lyons, Marseilles, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Malta, Syra, and Alexandria; as well as of Etna, Vesuvius and Stromboli, Pompeii and Herculaneum; of the beautiful Straits of Messina, with Scylla and Charybdis; the steamer staying a few hours at most of the places mentioned.

Persons intending to undertake this journey, should make application for the necessary instructions at Messrs. Waghorn and Co.'s offices, Cornhill, a week previously to the time fixed for starting; and reminding the reader that we have already described the route from Paris to Malta, in Section I. *ante*, we shall now proceed to accompany the traveller to Alexandria, where he will have been landed by the steamer in which he embarks at Marseilles. Should it be preferred, however, the voyage may be made direct from London, by the Mediterranean mail steamer, from Falmouth, in which the following will be the fares:—

	Chief Cabin.			Second Cabin.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
From London to Gibraltar,	18	0	0	12	0	0	including Provisions.
From Gibraltar to Malta..	13	0	0	7	10	0	
From Malta to Alexandria,	12	0	0	8	0	0	
	43	0	0	27	10	0	
From Falmouth to Gibraltar,	16	0	0	10	0	0	
From Alexandria to Beyrout,	6	0	0	4	0	0	

On landing at Alexandria, passengers should apply at Waghorn and Co.'s India Agency Office and Depôt, situated in the Great Square, where, on presenting a letter of introduction from the London office, they will receive all the information, advice, and co-operation, requisite for their purpose, and best adapted to ensure them a short stay in the country, as well as economical arrangements. Waghorn's establishments at Atfeh, Bonlac, Cairo, Suez, and hereafter, at every point of ingress and egress through-

out Egypt, will also be at their disposal, and present them the means of cheap, commodious, and expeditious transit, as well as of meeting every want, however trifling, at the cost of the country. The only charge for this, is a fee of ten dollars, to be paid on registering at the office in London, or at Alexandria. This secures, in addition to the best information, free access to the Casino and reading-rooms, as also boats, servants, and all other requisites, to enable them to proceed to Cairo with comfort and economy; the luggage being properly attended to; and when at Cairo, they will, upon application at the office of the firm, meet with cheerful and efficient attention to all their wishes, and receive every information and assistance they can desire. The means of conveyance to Suez are there always at hand. Guides to the different places and objects of antiquity or curiosity, viz. the Pyramids, the Citadel, Caliphs' Tombs, Joseph's Well, &c. &c. will be placed at their disposal, and precautions will be taken to prevent their suffering extortion, for want of proper information and support. A reading-room, with the latest papers and periodicals of Europe, India, and elsewhere, is attached to the establishment; or, should a desire be expressed to visit Thebes, boats will be procured through the same channel.

At SUEZ, the travellers who go through Waghorn's agency, are entitled to apartments gratis; and there are many other facilities, which will be at their command along this point of the Desert.

ALEXANDRIA, which was the ancient capital of Lower Egypt, is situated on the Mediterranean, between the Lake Mareotis and the fine harbour formed by the Isle of Pharos. At present it presents a scene of magnificent ruins and desolation. It is partly enclosed by walls, evidently of Saracenic structure, and supposed to have been built by one of the successors of Saladin, about the year 1212. The ruins of the ancient city, however, are easily traceable over a much larger extent than that enclosed within the wall. As Volney remarks, the traveller passes over a vast plain, furrowed with trenches, pierced with wells, divided by walls in ruins, covered over with

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Towards the eastern part of the palace are two obelisks, vulgarly called *Cleopatra's Needles*. They are of Thebaic stone, and covered with hieroglyphics: one is overturned, broken, and lying on the sand; the other is on its pedestal. These two obelisks, each of them of a single stone, are about 60 feet high, by seven feet square at the base.

It is by no means creditable to the British Government, that this relick of antiquity, which was presented to England by the Viceroy of Egypt, and which might be brought here at a cost not exceeding £5000, should be permitted to remain exposed, to be defaced and mutilated, as though we could not afford so contemptible a sum of money as that. Not so the French: they transported to France, about three years since, the Luxor, an obelisk presented to them by the Viceroy.

Towards the gate of Rosetta are fine columns of marble, on the place formerly occupied, in all probability, by the porticoes of the Gymnasium. The rest of the colonnade, the design of which was discoverable 100 years ago by Maillet, has been since destroyed by the barbarism of the Turks.

The canal of the Nile, already mentioned, is about 70 paces from Pompey's Pillar; and on the top of the hill is a tower, in which a centinel is placed, who gives notice by a flag of the ships that are coming into port.

The remains of the *ancient reservoirs*, with which the city used to be supplied with water, are amongst the most interesting things to be seen; though *the catacombs*, perhaps, will stand first in the estimation of many. They begin at the extremity of the old city, and extend some distance along the coast, forming what was called the Necropolis, or city of the dead. They consist of small sepulchral grottoes cut in the rock, and the interior of most of the galleries is plastered with mortar. Dr. Clarke says of these catacombs, "Nothing so marvellous ever fell within our observation. The *cryptæ* of Jerusalem, Tortosa, Jebille, Laodicea, and Telmessus, are excavations of the same kind, but far less extensive." He conceives them to be of earlier antiquity than the foundation of the Macedonian capital, and to have been the Necropolis of the more ancient city of Bacotis.

About a mile to the east of the catacombs, and within the walls of the ancient city, rises a majestic column, called Dioclesian's Pillar. It is elevated upon an imperfect pedestal, about 12 feet in height, the shaft, which is round, rising to the height of about 90 feet, surmounted with a Corinthian capital of about 10 feet. The column is one block of large-grained granite, nine feet in diameter, without hieroglyphics, and remarkably well cut.

No Englishman visiting Alexandria, will omit a walk to the glorious field of the 21st of March, where Abercrombie fell. It is at a distance of about four miles from the city, in the direction of Rosetta. There is a ruin here, supposed by some to be the remains of a Roman fort. Dr. Richardson, with more reason, thinks it to be that of a caravansera.

In conclusion it may be remarked, that the site of this once famous city will afford many days' gratifying occupation to those fond of exploring the remains of antiquity, which are here spread over a wide surface, and assume a variety of forms

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There are two routes from Alexandria to Cairo. The most usual route is by water. Embarking at Alexandria, the passengers proceed by the great canal, that has been re-opened by Mehemet Ali, to the Nile, and thence up the river to Cairo.

Another route is by the coast to Rosetta, at the mouth of the Nile, whence the passage is up the river to Cairo.

The former of these two is the route adopted by Mr. Waghorn. Native boats proceed along the canal as far as Atfeh, and thence through the lock to the Nile.

BOULAC, the port of Cairo, is at the distance of about two miles from the city. It is mean in appearance, if we except the palace of Ismael Pasha, which presents a singular intermixture of Italian, Greek, and Arabian architecture. The other buildings, which occupy the banks of the harbour, consist of houses of from one to two stories high, almost heaped one upon the other. The town is, however, in an improving condition, and bids fair to become a place of much interest and importance.

A good road leads to CAIRO; and the city, as it is approached, presents an imposing appearance: the citadel towering above innumerable other lofty edifices and countless minarets, all springing as it were out of a grove of the richest foliage. The streets, however, are narrow and unpaved; and, we need hardly add, are not of the most cleanly description. Most of them have a gate, which is shut as soon as it is dark. A canal, supplied by the Nile, runs through the city, varying from 15 to 20 feet in breadth. Norden calls it "an ill kept ditch." It is annually opened to let in the waters amidst great festivities. In the *Birket Eskebequieh*, an open, irregular square, which must be crossed to gain the interior of the city, some good buildings will be found. To the right are the palaces of Ali Pasha, Ahmed Pasha, and other grandees; and in various places the graceful minaret of the mosque will be seen to rear its head. A large wooden gate leads to the Frank quarters of the city, where are three hotels, in one of which the British ambassador resides. The houses of the city generally are well built, partly of stone, but their external appearance will be thought gloomy by the European. There are a great many mosques in Cairo, and several of them are very splendid, being adorned with beautiful granite columns, brought from Heliopolis and Memphis. The largest mosque is that of Azhar, which stands in the centre of the city. The next in size is that of Sultan Hassan, which stands near the gate leading to the castle-hill. It is built in the form of a parallelogram, and has a deep frieze running all round the wall, adorned with gothic and arabesque sculpture.*

The castle stands at the east extremity of the city, on a projecting point of Mount Mokettam; and behind, on a higher ridge of the mountain, is a square fort, erected by the present Pasha, capable of containing a garrison of 400 men. The road to the fortress is hewn out of the rock, and the gates have an imposing appearance. The interior comprises many ruins, and a palace of the Pasha, something in appearance like an officer's quarters in ordinary barracks. The interior of the citadel is three miles

* Each mosque is presided over by a nazir, or warden, who is the trustee of the funds bequeathed for its support, and appoints the ministers of religion, as well as the inferior attendants.

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the way of antiquities to interest the traveller in the vicinity of Cairo, that he will be amply rewarded for his stay there until the departure of the next month's mail from Suez.

To visit the Pyramids the Nile must be crossed, which will occupy three hours; donkeys may always be had to perform the land portion of the journey, at the rate of three piasters a day.

From Cairo to Thebes, the journey will occupy about 15 days.

The distance from Cairo to Suez (about 70 miles of desert) is performed by the aid of donkeys, camels, and wheeled carriages. There are also travelling chairs for children. The journey through the desert is made in about two days and a half. Tents are, of course, always at hand, to contribute to the ease and comfort of the travellers.

SUEZ is a most miserable looking, and, in all respects, uncomfortable, place. The houses are built of mud and wood; and being bounded by the desert and the sea, not a blade of grass or the foliage of a tree is to be seen around. Extensive salt-marshes, filled with stagnant waters by the tides, render the air bad, and there is not a single spring throughout the place.

The RED SEA, at the head of which SUEZ is situated, is a long and comparatively narrow sea, being about 1200 miles in length, and not more than 200 in its greatest breadth—generally, much less. Its main line is N.N.W. to S.S.E., and its mid-channel is so even and clear, that notwithstanding its length and narrowness, a straight line drawn between its extreme points, Suez and Babel-Mandel, does not touch the land on either side, and scarcely even an island, rock, or shoal, of any description.

The singularly-formed coral reefs with which the channel abounds are very beautiful in appearance, but they render the navigation extremely dangerous to sailing vessels. As steamers keep the middle of the sea, they encounter no difficulty. In no part of the globe is it possible to meet with a more desolate scene than the shores present, being destitute of every particle of verdure; not even a blade of grass is to be seen; and the camels, mules, and

poultry, feed upon fish, which is abundant. The brown, rude, and barren appearance of the soil, conveys to the mind an idea that all is exactly as it emerged from the flood.

On the east side of the head of the Red Sea, the traveller will have a view of Mount Sinai; and the steamers, on their way down, touch at Cosseir, at Juddah, and at Aden, taking in passengers at the two first-mentioned places. Passengers going to Thebes, will find opportunities every three or four days, at Cosseir, to proceed thence in the native boats of the Red Sea to Juddah, whence Mr. Waghorn's agent will forward them to Mocha, to proceed by the conveyance which will take the mails on to India.

JUDDAH is the port of Mecca, from whence pilgrims proceed to the Tomb of the great Prophet; a distance of about thirty miles. This route, it is said, has never been trodden by any other than the faithful, since the time when the shrine became an object of Mussulman veneration. Strangers attempting to pass the gate which leads to Mecca, will subject themselves to annoyance from the natives.

MOCHA is famous for coffee, but the natives are ignorant of the manner of making it; being accustomed to boil up the stalks, leaves, &c., they render it exceedingly disagreeable.

The Straits of BABEL-MANDEL are, in Arabic, called the Gates of Death, from the fear the ancients had of passing into the ocean. The Arabs of the present day, instead of crossing the Red Sea, always keep in shore, thereby extending a voyage of a couple of days into one of twenty days.

From Babel-Mandel to Bombay, the course through the Gulf of Aden and the Arabian Sea is east by north, and forms nearly a right angle with the course down the Red Sea. Along this line, the north-east and south-west monsoons blow, not in the exact direction which their names imply, but nearly east and west.

In Mr. Wild's map, recently published, and which the traveller will find exceedingly useful, we have the dif-

ferent distances of the voyage accurately pointed out as follows:—

	Miles.
From Falmouth to Malta	2200
Malta to Alexandria	860
Alexandria to Rosetta	30
Rosetta to Cairo	143
Cairo to Suez	92
Suez to Ghenneh	145
Ghenneh to Cossier	96
Cossier to Juddah	386
Juddah to Mocha	539
Mocha to Aden	150
Aden to Socotra	439
Socotra to Muscat	352
Muscat to Bussorah	737
Bussorah to Bombay	1587

By the Red Sea—

	Days' Journey.
Falmouth to Malta	11
Malta to Alexandria	4½
Alexandria to Cairo	2
Cairo to Suez	2
Suez to Juddah	8½
Juddah to Mocha	4½
Mocha to Aden	1
Aden to Bombay	10½

Mr. Waghorn's time employed—

	Days.
Alexandria to Cairo	3½
Cairo to Suez	2½
Suez to Aden	11
Aden to Bombay	7

FINIS.

PALMER and CLAYTON, 9, Crane-court, Fleet-street.